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Bushnell Calls Sagansky; Nazis Give In to Greeks; Lewis Hits Wage Curb

The World's Day—March 26, 1943

Boston: Sagansky Surprise Grand Jury Witness

Dr. Harry Sagansky, serving a term in State's prison on a charge of conducting a fictitious lottery, today appeared before the Grand Jury as a surprise witness called by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell. Police Cimmissioner Joseph F. Timilty also arrived at the Court House for questioning before the Grand Jury. [Page 2.]

Two New England universities, Harvard and Norwich today announced early and curtailed commencement exercises in keeping with the war. Norwich's is scheduled for Saturday, March 27, earliest in its history, while Harvard's is scheduled for May 27, three weeks earlier than usual. [Page 2.]

Harrison C. Witherell, Secretary of the State Examiners of Electricians, testified today in Superior Court, that he found "the usual good practice of the trade violated in several instances" in connection with the Cocoanut Grove's electrical installations.

In Europe: Nazis Bow to Greeks on Forced Labor

Germans have given in to Greek protest against mobilization of labor for work in Germany, as a result of the general strike in Athens, and have announced that the proposed deportation will not take place.

King Victor Emmanuel has conferred upon Count Dino Grandi, former Ambassador to Great Britain, the supreme order of the Annunciata.

Proposal to admit Poles living in the United States to the Polish National Council was contained in a petition submitted to the Polish Government in exile.

Warning French people to keep away from military objectives "because France may become a theater of war operations," the British Radio instructed them, in the event of invasion, "not to act before instructions are given" over the British or American Radio.

The first hospital train to be built by Britain for the United States Army Medical Department has just been turned over to Brig. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, who hailed it as an excellent example of Lend-Lease in reverse.

Washington: 'Excessive Rewards' to Capital Cited

Inflation cannot be curbed, John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, told the Senate Truman Committee, as long as the Government grants "excessive rewards" to capital and denies labor a wage that keeps pace with the rising cost of living. [Page 9.]

Tom C. Clark of Texas has been confirmed by the Senate as Assistant Attorney General in charge of antitrust activities, succeeding Thurman Arnold who has been appointed to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Hugh B. Cox of the District of Columbia has been confirmed by the Senate as an Assistant Attorney General.

The Senate sent to the White House legislation to prohibit the deduction of government benefit payments made to farmers in calculating the parity price ceilings on their crops soon after sending the Pace bill, that would include all farm labor costs in parity price ceilings, back to the Agriculture Committee.

President Roosevelt told his press conference of plans for a crop-cultivating land army under Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, an increase in the supply of farm machinery and the deferment of hundreds of thousands of farm workers, and emphatically concluded that we are not going to starve in this country. Mr. Davis, operating virtually an autonomous agency, will take up immediately the question of forming the land army, he said.

President Roosevelt signed legislation authorizing the Commodity Credit Corp. to sell an additional 100,000,000 bushels of Government-held surplus wheat for feed. The Act stipulates that the wheat be sold at the parity price of corn, a competing feed.

National: Colorado Raises Deferment Issue

Blanket deferment of Colorado farmers from military service when they are actually engaged in producing food, ordered by Gov. John C. Vivian, raises an issue of State authority on which Washington has not yet ruled.

At Bay City, Mich., the U. S. S. Bull, first in a fleet of destroyer escorts to be built by the Defoe Shipbuilding Company, slid down the ways.

William E. Simkin, a temporary member of the Detroit Regional War Labor Board, has been appointed arbitrator in the dispute between the Consumers Power Company, Detroit, and the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, C. I. O. Wendell L. Willkie had previously declined to act as arbitrator.

A shipbuilders' walkout at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's Baltimore plant ended with the men pledged to make up all time lost by some 4,000 workers during several hours off in protest against activities of three non-union members said to be "fomenting trouble."

Americas: 'War Bonus' Approved by Cuban House

Cuba's House of Representatives approved 88 to 22 a "war bonus" for Government employees to meet higher living costs. Minimum monthly salaries to school teachers also are authorized in the bill, which now goes to the Senate. The minimum is set at one-millionth of the national budget. In the current fiscal year this would come to $91 a month.

Peruvian citizens of German, Italian, or Japanese lineage who are convicted of propaganda or subversive activities will lose their Peruvian citizenship under special powers applied by President Prado.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

This Tale Wags the Dog

CINCINNATI, March 26 (AP)—Joe, Billy and Caroline Compton of nearby Greenhills aren't worrying very much about their dog Prince. In fact, they're pretty proud.

A couple of months ago they sent him off to war, as an enlistee in Dogs-for-Defense.

They didn't miss him—until the Army truck which called for him had turned the corner from their home. Weeks passed . . . No word of Prince . . . They wrote a letter . . .

Today they had a reply, the word "urgent" stamped in red on a franked envelope postmarked Fort Robinson, Neb.

"Subject: Condition of your dog Prince," it began in strictest military manner:

"You, generous and patriotic owners who are making Dogs-for-Defense possible, can readily imagine that the present stage of emergency prohibits any highly-personalized report on any of our splendid animals.

"It is a pleasure, however, to tell you that your dog, Prince, is progressing rapidly and is being carefully schooled for sentry duty.

"As soon as your dog has completed his training, he will be dispatched under sealed orders to his permanent assignment. Prince is proving to be one of our best-trained sentry dogs. You will understand why the interest of military secrecy will be best served if further information is withheld from this point forward."

And, as if that weren't enough, the Army enclosed a photograph of Prince.

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Weather Predictions

Moderate Temperature

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 7:32 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:07 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 7:33 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:05 a. m.

Buying Crush Hits Boston's Meat Markets

Stores crashed by zealous patrons anxious to stock up before rationing goes into effect on Monday.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A meat-buying panic, which could only be likened to the consumer hoarding of canned goods just before rationing began, struck Boston at an early hour this morning, following extremely heavy pre-ration buying which thronged the downtown market area with customers all day yesterday.

Apparently, everyone was looking far ahead of this week end's needs. Many bought as much as $30 or $50 worth at a whack, and $100 purchases were not uncommon.

"What they'll ever do with all the meat they are buying, I don't know," said one harassed dealer. "Here they have been buying hams for Easter, and stocking up on huge quantities of other meats. It'll never keep that long, and I wish you'd warn people that meat hoarded in this way will spoil quickly in home refrigerators."

Carload Cleaned Out

A carload of beef which this same dealer had received night before last was entirely cleaned out yesterday. A thousand pounds of slab bacon was snapped up by panicky buyers in less than two hours. This morning, all that this dealer had left were lamb forequarters and a small amount of hamburg. And, judging by the flock of customers lined up four and five deep around the long counter, this would not last more than a few hours.

Another dealer, who has been operating in the same spot for the last 30 years, had long ago hung a "Closed" sign on the door. "We are trying our best to take care of our regular customers, and have absolutely nothing for transients. We've served the same families, sometimes three generations, mother, daughter, and now granddaughter, and we think they are entitled to any meat we are able to get."

Most dealers were agreed that when rationing of meat starts on Monday, there will be more equitable distribution. But, today, they were being frantically besieged by a public that demanded meat—any kind of meat—in large quantities.

Stores Closed

Store after store along North and Blackstone Streets was closed. Those where doors were open were packed with crowds that overflowed onto the sidewalk. Police were on hand to keep the crowds in some semblance of order. But, in general, it was "push, shove, elbow"—any way to get inside.

One store had roped off its entrance in an effort to give its few clerks an opportunity to handle the ever-increasing crowds. When the barrier was lowered to let a few customers out, those waiting pushed their way past the helpless clerk.

These conditions—if there was any chance of their continuing—would threaten to change the business hours of many of the downtown markets. Where, in the normal-buying days of the past, customers began strolling in during

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British Eighth Army Gains New Ground; Eyewitness Account of Mareth Battle; Land Army Food Job Given to Davis

Roosevelt to iron out any differences which may arise between Wickard and Davis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26 — President Roosevelt, who moved yesterday to solve the national food muddle by appointment of Chester C. Davis as food czar, today told his press conference that Mr. Davis' virtually autonomous agency would immediately take up the problem of forming a land army to step up food production.

As President Roosevelt described Mr. Davis' job, he will head an autonomous agency within the Department of Agriculture. Any disagreements that may arise between Mr. Davis and Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, will be up to President Roosevelt himself to iron out, though he explained that he did not expect that situation to arise.

President Roosevelt said Mr. Wickard and Mr. Davis would both sit on the combined food board, whose job will grow larger as the United Nations move into the growing number of liberated nations of the world and on any other Government food boards where necessary.

In general, the powers Mr. Davis is to assume were those conferred on Mr. Wickard a few months ago when he was made farm czar.

In addition, the President said, Mr. Davis will have control over farm prices, from the farm to the consumer, and also to regulate the flow of manpower to the farm. In these two fields, Mr. Davis will be expected to co-operate with the OPA and with the War Manpower Commission, the President indicated.

Full Co-operation Expected

Pressed as to what would happen in the case of dissension between the various governmental agencies charged with solving the food problem, Mr. Roosevelt told a reporter that it was impossible to draw up a blueprint and expect to have it take the place of co-operation which he looks for.

Frankly, President Roosevelt's appointment of Mr. Davis as co-equal with Mr. Wickard was looked upon here as in line with the President's well-known disinclination to fire anyone who has been loyal to him, even though that official may not produce adequate results.

An Indiana dirt farmer who knows the problems of the corn-hog farmer from A to Z, Mr. Wickard has not had as long experience in administration as has Mr. Davis. One reason the Farm Bloc in Congress has become so strong is that farm interests out over the country have felt that Mr. Wickard has not been firm enough in voicing their needs to the Administration. Problems of getting farm machinery and labor to produce the record crop that the Agriculture Department is calling for this year

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By a Staff Artist

Latest Developments in Tunisia

A broad view of the central and southern Tunisian battlefields, where Anglo-American forces have renewed their efforts to enclose General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis forces in a ring of steel.

Food for Nazi-Held Lands: Allies Face Hard Decision

Food for Freedom
Fourth Article in a Series

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 26—The British Government, like the United States Administration, is giving most careful consideration to proposals that more food should be sent to the occupied countries of Europe.

If, as there is some reason to believe, Herbert H. Lehman, United States Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, should bring with him to Britain in the near future plans for increasing immediately the amount of food now allowed to get through to the European Continent, the War Cabinet in London is prepared to study these suggestions fully and sympathetically. But the British Cabinet is emphatically not prepared to abandon its basic policy of blockade.

This attitude rests on the unshakable conviction that blockade of Nazi-occupied Europe constitutes one of the most effective weapons which the United Nations can wield against the Axis.

Part of Grand Strategy

Contrary to false impressions which appear to be prevalent in the United States, this is not merely a pet theory of the British Admiralty. It is an integral part agreed on in the grand strategy of the United Nations and carrying the full endorsement of President Roosevelt and other United States naval, air, and military chiefs.

In fact, the American Board of Economic Warfare, which has offices in London has at least as much to say about how tightly the blockade should be drawn except for the strictly naval aspect of keeping the German Fleet shut up in its ports—as has the British Admiralty. The truth is that the United States Army chiefs are among the "toughest" advocates of strict application of the blockading strategy.

This essential element of Allied strategy, therefore, is not likely to be open to question. But what is open to review is the question of degree. Just how water-tight should the blockade be?

Belgian's View

Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Prime Minister, has just made an important declaration in support of efforts now being made by the Famine Relief Committee of London to send certain foods into Belgium. At a press conference here March 19, Mr. Pierlot, after stating that "victory will only be obtained if the Allied powers use all weapons available, including the blockade of Germany and the countries under German domination," went on to declare that "nevertheless, within the limits imposed by the blockade, we can and must do something to alleviate so much suffering and prevent a catastrophe."

The Belgian Prime Minister voiced a feeling shared to an increasing extent by many observers here not only about Belgium but about France and other occupied countries when he said, "If we do not succeed in saving the children the dawn of victory will rise on a depopulated nation which for the first time in the course of her tragic history, will not be capable of making the effort necessary to rise up from the ruins."

Representatives of the Famine

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Rommel's strength rules out any easy Allied victory — Terrain in Tunisia difficult.

The following is one of the first eyewitness accounts of the fighting in the Mareth Line to be received in this country. The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent recently reached General Montgomery's British forces after a sojourn at Allied Headquarters in North Africa

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Eighth Army

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY AT THE MARETH LINE, March 26—In spite of an initial check this Army today is facing what probably is its greatest chance and test—the opportunity to destroy once and for all the main forces of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's South Tunisian Army. It now has become abundantly clear that the struggle will be extremely difficult.

The early fighting shows enemy strength to have been increased substantially since the days when Marshal Rommel was unable to check his retreat across Italian Libya.

The foe apparently believes his ability either to stop the British attack or to cut deeply into its strength to be good enough to warrant making an all-out stand in this area. There is no reason to doubt that Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery was overjoyed at the chance of a decisive showdown.

The Mareth Line is as yet unsplit, but newsmen here have visual evidence of the tremendous striking power that has been mustered in this particular sector of South Tunisia.

It is now permissible to say that the first few days' fighting at the Mareth Line has been of great bitterness, due not only to the strength of the enemy opposition but also the difficult terrain.

At several places along Wadi Zigzaou — which forms a strong natural moat against the Eighth Army attack—British forces have been forced to make some withdrawals.

Nevertheless, while it is obvious that the first reaction to the opening phase of the British attack was overoptimistic, General Montgomery's infantry, artillery, and air forces are maintaining unremitting pressure against the well-entrenched foe on the north side of the wadi.

The condition of the wadi which was badly mired through the recent heavy rainfall is now improving. Regardless of this improvement the wadi will remain one of the most difficult obstacles faced by the Eighth Army anywhere along the 1,700-mile advance from El Alamein. This way north affords no cheap or easy victory.

Strong Defensive Position

The Axis lines, which sweep in a wide arc from the sea to a ridge of hills, give the enemy strong defensive positions. The British already have forced Marshal Rommel to divide his remaining armored units, some panzers being held along the Mareth Line and others elsewhere to meet the threats of the British flanking force near El Hamma and the Americans in the Gafsa area. Any weakening of one or other of these would be comparable to a

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

German counterattacks wane as Montgomery regroups forces for fresh blow.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The British Eighth Army has taken up the attack again in the Mareth Line and has won some new ground against heavy German resistance. Marshal Rommel's counterblows have fallen off.

Presumably General Montgomery's men have struck anew at the extreme nothern end of the line, where they were able to retain a foothold after falling back before German counterattacks, although this is not made clear in field advices. Nor is the extent of their gains specified.

The most important aspect of today's news is that General Montgomery has been able to regroup his forces for a new blow in remarkably quick time and that he has prevented the enemy from exploiting his success in halting the first British thrust. One of the supreme tests of any military striking force is its ability to hold fast and to recoil, as it were, after its initial forward momentum has been lost.

Meanwhile to the north, General Patton's two seashore-bound American columns have turned back several German armored counterattacks, but have been unable to make further progress themselves in the past 24 hours. General Patton's left wing, which appears to have established itself on an important height in the south-east outskirts of Maknassy, still has a dangerous gantlet of mine fields and fixed guns to negotiate before it can cover the 28 miles that keep it from the coast.

There has been no official information for two days now concerning the Eighth Army's desert column which flanked the Mareth Line, but unofficial radio accounts say it has captured a strategic point—in all probability a road junction—a few miles south of the Axis base at El Hamma.

The progress of these central Allied columns remains, as it has been from the beginning, the key to the whole future pattern of the Tunisian campaign. Regardless of what happens in the Mareth Line, Marshal Rommel must prevent them from making an effective junction and blocking his retreat corridor to the north if he is to continue his Fabian defense of Fortress Europe for any appreciable length of time.

London military authorities, incidentally, now estimate that 80,000 Axis troops will be trapped if the Anglo-American columns can reach the sea.

In Russia, the fighting continues to be intense, but both the Nazi and Soviet advances have slowed down to walking speed. Moscow indicates that Soviet advance guards on the Central Front have reached German fortifications-in-depth which apparently form part of the last defenses of Smolensk. The Russians also report they have beaten off new German assaults in the Kharkov area and have recaptured two towns near Belgorod.

There has been no break in the ominous lull in the Far East. Some military quarters in Washington believe it is a prelude to new United Nations offensives against Japan's arc of island bases north of Australia.

Tunisia:

Mareth Line Battle Far From Decided

Allied headquarters in North Africa said the six-day-old struggle of the British Eighth Army to shatter the Mareth Line defenses apparently has not yet reached anything like a decision, but that it seemed clear that General Field

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Tons of Surplus Food to Shift From Warehouses to Civilians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—The Federal Government today completed arrangements for releasing about 100,000,000 pounds of "surplus" food stored by public welfare departments in warehouses all over the country.

Included in the stocks are about 30,000,000 pounds of rationed items, including canned grapefruit, tomatoes, and pork and beans. Also salted away by the Agricultpre Department are large stocks of evaporated milk, flour and cereal.

Though the food may be turned back to regular grocery shelves for civilians, it will be used for school lunches, Puerto Rican feeding, and other projects that will release other food supplies to everyday consumers.

Community school lunch sponsors have been notified by the Office of Price Administration that they will have to acquire institutional ration books to get the Food Distribution Administration supplies and will have to surrender coupons on a maximum of eight points per pound basis.

Excess Canned Goods

Liquidation of the FDA's holdings was decided upon in Washington after the Massachusetts Taxpayers Association this week accused the Government of hoarding in their state alone millions of cans of food on which high point values have been established. Holdings are especially large in Massachusetts where they were built up more than a year ago as a protection against possible bombing of the New England area.

Other developments in the food picture indicated that release of FDA supplies may be a forerunner for release of a store of "excess" canned goods held by the Army and Navy.

Negotiations in progress for release of certain military food supplies to civilians was disclosed in Capitol Hill testimony of Clarence Francis, President of General Foods Corporation, and Government food adviser. Mr. Francis said he had been informed that the armed services are now holding excess supplies of 1,500,000 bags of green coffee, "sufficient to give 10,000,000 people three cups of coffee daily for one year." He

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

'Cap'n Mary' Arrives in Boston

"Cap'n Mary" came to Boston today. In private life she is Mrs. Mary Parker Converse, a full-fledged sea captain and believed to be the only woman in the world to hold a captain's license for all oceans in the merchant marine.

In the office of Commander Charles M. Lyons of the Coast Guard Merchant Marine Inspection Service at the Custom House, this mother of six sons, who is 71 years old, talked to reporters of her "boys," the young navigation students she teaches in her home "port" of Denver, Colorado.

Under the auspices of the U. S. Navy, she teaches navigation to members of the so-called V-7 group, students already sworn in by the Navy, who have completed all entrance formalities and are ready for call into active duty at any moment. Sixty of her "boys" are now on active duty in various parts of the world, she says.

"Cap'n Mary" came here to attend the wedding of a grandson, Roger W. Converse, Jr., who last Saturday married the former Evelyn Chase of Brookline, in Trinity Church. Young Converse is a student at Yale University and expects to be called into the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve in June.

Dressed in her smartly tailored uniform with the regulation four gold stripes of a captain on her sleeve, "Cap'n Mary" admitted that she holds a Federal license to navigate steam yatchs of unlimited size on all oceans.

Japan and Russia Renew Pact On Far East Fishing Privileges

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Japan and Russia, not at war against each other but fighting on opposite sides in the world struggle, have signed an agreement extending Japanese fishing privileges in Soviet Far Eastern waters, it was announced today.

A Moscow radiocast recorded by the Soviet monitor said, however, that Japanese fishing companies must pay between 4 and 5 per cent more than during last year. The payments are to be in gold as before.

Under the 1942 agreement, which ended Dec. 31, 1942, the Russians had exacted a 20 per cent increase in rentals over the price paid by the Japanese the previous year.

Signed at Kuibyshev

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar for Soviet Foreign Affairs, and Naotake Satc, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, signed the 1943 protocol at Kuibyshev yesterday, the Moscow radiocast said.

Renewal of the Japanese-Soviet agreement generally is regarded as a gauge of relations between the two countries which have a neutrality agreement despite the fact that Japan is allied with Germany and Russia is a member of the United Nations group.

Last year's agreement was signed after Germany had attacked Russia and Japan had attacked the United States. At the time, British and United States officials termed the renewal a purely routine matter, and did not attach any international significance to it. A failure to renew, however, would have been regarded as indicating Soviet-Japanese tension.

Lateness Not Significant

The lateness of the signing this year is not significant, since the same tardiness occurred last year. In 1942, the terms restricted the Japanese to bidding for concessions in only 7 of the 12 fishing grounds, most of them off the Kamchatka Peninsula.

A Soviet refusal to grant fishing rights would be a severe blow to Japan, whose food supply depends to a large extent on its catch in Russian waters.

Japan received the basic right in the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905 ending the Russo-Japanese War. Later a long-term convention was agreed upon, but it expired in 1936. Since then the negotiations have been on a yearly basis.

Grove Wiring Declared Not Up to Standard

Many electrical installations at the Cocoanut Grove "were not in accordance with usual good electrical practices," declared Harrison C. Witherell, Secretary of the State Board of Examiners of Electricians, today in the manslaughter trial of three Grove executives in Superior Court.

Mr. Witherell, who said he had been in the electrical business since 1906, said his conclusion was based on eight inspections of the Grov premises sincethe Nov. 28 fire.

In the last two days Superintendent Bernard Whelan and Inspector Frank Kelly of the Fire Department Wire Division had testified that they had found no defective wiring, although they had found installations without permit.

Raymond Baer, a shipfitter, testified yesterday that he had installed wiring and fixtures without a license and without giving notice to the fire department.

Identifies Exhibits

Mr. Witherell today identified exhibits and cited instances where conduits, connections, and sockets were allegedly contrary to electrical standards, under questioning by Assistant Attorney General Joseph K. Collins, who sought to show that defective wiring contributed to the tragedy for which Barnett Welansky, James Welansky, and Jacob Goldfine are being tried on manslaughter charges.

Earlier today William Collins, a former shipfitter, who was present the night of the fire, testified that his party of four was seated at one of eight tables lining the passage way between the main dining-room and the "new cocktail lounge." The remaining passage way, he said, was only two feet wide. He succeeded in leaving the building by way of the Lounge door onto Broadway which, he said, opened inward.

Mr. Collins said he first heard fire mentioned by people coming through the passageway "determined" to leave by way of the Lounge exit. He said he urged his party to leave immediately and by the time they reached the center of the Lounge, which he said was crowded with "150 people," the lights went out and he noticed smoke. Almost immediately he noticed flame lighting the ceiling, he said.

He asked his girl companion, Priscilla White, "to take hold of my coat tail," as he began pushing toward the door, he said.

Found Himself Outside

Within four minutes of leaving his table, he found himself outside, he said, but the women following him out was not his companion, he testified.

On starting to go back for the rest of his party, he was helped by a sailor in pulling persons out of a pile in the door, he said.

He found Lieut. William Langham, a member of his party, in the pile, he said, saying the lieutenant was later listed as a fatality. Firemen prevented Mr. Collins from re-entering the door so he ran to a near-by fire truck, grabbed an axe, and took three hacks at the glass brick wall before firemen took the axe away and forced him back of the fire line, he testified.

Mr. Margaret White, mother of his companion, Priscilla White, testified that her daughter passed on last December 11. A death certificate was admitted as evidence by Judge Joseph L. Hurley over objection of defense counsel of Barnett Welansky, James Welansky, and Jacob Goldfine.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderate

Boston and vicinity: Moderate temperature tonight; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Slightly warmer tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight with scattered light showers in the north portion late tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Slightly warmer in the interior tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:27 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Saturday, 3:45 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.

Meat-Case Pleadings

Not guilty pleas were entered today by Philip Shapiro of Lynn and his son Amos Shapiro of Brookline, wholesale meat dealers, under Federal indictment for alleged sale of beef and veal above the price ceilings before Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court. They are slaughterers as well as wholesale meat dealers doing business at the Brighton abattoir under the name of A. Shapiro Beef Company.

The Rush Is On for Pre-Ration Meats

By a Staff Photographer

Crowds Jam Markets in Downtown Boston as Supplies Dwindle

Typical of scenes in the Downtown Boston market area is this crowd in front of a North Street stall where unprecedented pre-ration buying caused many shopkeepers to close their doors and hang out "No More Meat" signs. Crowds gathered as early as 6:30 a. m., long before shops opened.

Camp Edwards School Gives Instruction in Camouflage

War Activities in New England

Instruction in camouflage at a special school at Camp Edwards has been set up "cafeteria style" to help soldiers profit from experience at Guadalcanal and North Africa, it was disclosed today.

Wired paths guide observers from exhibit to exhibit as the examples grow progressively more complicated. On one side of the path, the soldier is shown a sample of poor camouflaging, and on the other an example of excellent camouflaging. Also available are aerial photographs of both exhibits, showing that what may appear from the ground as a good camouflage may actually be a poor one from the air.

Franklin Classes

The Fifth group of Coast Guard Electrician's Mates and the second group of Mates specializing in telephony, totaling 80 enlisted men, tonight receive certificates on completing courses at Franklin Technical Insitute. About 300 Guardsmen and their friends are expected to be present at ceremonies beginning in the school auditorium at 8 p. m.

Six Zimirowskis

Six brothers in the Zimirowski family of Lynn are in the armed services. They began leaving the employ of the General Electric Company in Lynn in 1941.

Edmund and his brother Walter entered the Army first, with the former becoming sergeant-major of the Sixth Ordnance Battalion at Camp Edwards. Stanley left next, to become a naval cadet at Squantum. William became an aviation mechanic at Amarillo, Texas. The two other brothers, Joseph and John, entered as "rookies," recently passed through the Fort Devens Reception Center.

USO Appeal

Servicemen need thousands of packs of playing cards, the First Region Council of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., U. S. O. affiliate, announced today.

The organization appealed to all persons to hunt up their old playing cards and send them to Committee headquarters, 13 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Mayor Dons Blues

Springfield's Mayor Roger L. Putnam, who served as an ensign and junior grade lieutenant in the Navy in World War I, announced last night that he woud take military leave within the next three weeks to accept a Navy commission involving liaison work between the Navy and the Army. The Mayor will have his post filled for the duration by J. Albin Anderson, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Army Shoes

Award of a contract for 17,760 pairs of service shoes to the International Shoe Company of Claremont, N. H., was announced today by the Army's Boston Quartermaster Depot.

Orchestras Of U. S. Liked By Guarnieri

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

North American orchestras are "magnificent" in the opinion of Brazil's famous young composer, Camargo Guarnieri, who is thrilled at the thought of having the Boston Symphony Orchestra perform his "Abertura Concertante" this week end.

At the home of Nicolas Slonimsky, Boston composer and critic, yesterday, he spoke with enthusiasm of the high form of musical expression he had observed in his short visit to the United States. He had been greatly impressed by the three performances of his works in New York City, and by the manner in which students at the Eastman School of Music, in Rochester, N. Y., had played his "Enchantment" and "Brazilian Dance."

Greater Opportunities in U. S.

Although in the Latin American countries music receives more official support than in the United States, he felt the young musician had greater opportunities here, through the help of private organizations. This young composer, incidentally, is declared by the famous Villa-Lobos of Brazil to be a genius, though when any one mentions it he laughs at the notion. He also looks rather disturbed when someone, hunting through a music directory, finds that his parents gave him the middle name of Mozart. This he declines to use, because, he explains, of his profound respect for the Austrian master.

"Everywhere in the world," he said, "the young artist will suffer persecution from some of the older ones," and indicated that he had had his struggles in bringing forth his own compositions. Since his early twenties, however, he has been highly regarded in his native land. He began composing at the age of 11. Since his father and mother were both musicians he grew up in a congenial atmosphere.

Has Complete Opera

After studying in Sao Paola he spent two years, from 1938 to 1940, in Paris, studying with Charles Koechlin and other noted teachers. Publishers in Brazil, he admitted, are just as reluctant to take risks on longer compositions as they are anywhere else; and evidently the same old circle of publisher waiting for orchestra to perform, and orchestra waiting for printed copies, exists to harass the music maker.

He explained that his work is definitely Brazilian—American, not European—and while it makes use of native folk songs it does so by stylization, never by direct quotation.

Mr. Guarnieri won first prize for a violin concerto, among all Latin American composers, in a contest privately organized in Philadelphia, Pa., and announced in the South American countries last year by Mr. Slonimsky, when he made his tour for the Fleisher Music Collection of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The composer from Brazil is in the United States at the invitation of the Pan American Union and the State Department. He has just completed an opera, "Pedro Malazarte," with libretto by the Brazilian poet, Mario de Andrade.

Rosamaria and Friends

By a Staff Photographer

On a Park Bench in Spring

Boston's historic Common is almost as famous for its flocks of hungry pigeons as it is for the stocks that once stood upon the Mall. And in the springtime there's almost always to be found a shy three-year-old getting acquainted with the birds and learning to feed them with peanuts. The Common pigeons are bold, and will take food from anyone, any time, a fact which young Rosamaria Dione is having brought home to her here.

Class of 37 Youths Graduates From State Maritime Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., March 26 — In a colorful ceremony observing the 50th anniversary of maritime education by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 37 young men from all parts of the State today graduated from the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, formerly the Massachusetts Nautical School, at its recently established "shore base" here.

Each one will shortly take a berth in the American merchant marine, helping the cause of the United Nations, having just passed the Federal examinations for licenses as third mates or third assistant engineers. The "tickets" were presented at the ceremonies today by Capt. Wilfrid N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer, First Naval District.

Awards Made

The former won the Boston Marine Society award for the graduate having those qualities making for the best shipmaster. The other honor student won two prizes, both restricted to members of the marine and electrical engineering class and offered by the Society of the War of 1812, and the Massachusetts State Society, United States Daughters of 1812, respectively.

Diplomas were presented by Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education; Bibles by the Massachusetts Bible Society, and commissions as ensigns in the Merchant Marine Reserve, of the United States Naval Reserve by Capt. Howard G. Copeland, U. S. N. R. of the First Naval District.

Observance of the 50th anniversary began at noon with a band concert by the Port of Boston Coast Guard Band, directed by Chief Boatswain John J. Jacobson. Luncheon was served in the cadet mess hall of the Teachers' College, where the shore base is located. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall inspected the cadets on the parade ground, and reviewed them during drills.

Propeller Club Unit

A unit of the Propeller Club of the United States similar to those in chief seaports and other cities of the nation was organized at and for the Academy when Arthur M. Tode, honorary president of the national group, granted a charter to the "Port of Massachusetts Maritime Academy," today.

Authorized by the Legislature in 1891, the first cadets were enrolled in the Massachusetts Nautical School in April of 1893. During the half century existence of the school there have been 2,126 cadets graduated, including today's class. Most of them have held important posts afloat or ashore in their chosen profession.

William H. Dimick, who was Secretary of the School Commissioners from the start of the school until he resigned about two years ago, attended the ceremonies today, having just returned from a two-month sojourn in Florida. F. Palmer Harrington is the present Secretary.

Lieut. Commander Walter K. Queen, U. S. N. R., retired, chairman of the Board of Commissioners, presided at the graduation ceremonies, during which addresses were delivered by Governor Saltonstall, Commander Normal L. Queen, Supervisor of State Maritime Academies, War Shipping Administration, Washington, and Capt. Howard G. Copeland, District Personnel Officer, First Naval District.

Dr. Sagansky Is Questioned By Grand Jury

Surprise witness appearing before the Grand Jury today was Dr. Harry Sagansky, brought from the State prison where he is serving a term on a charge of conducting a fictitious lottery. The Grand Jury has been hearing a parade of witnesses in its investigation of the police situation in Boston.

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, who is leading a drive to clean up Boston's number-pool racket, requested Dr. Sagansky's appearance as a witness this morning and after arrangements were made with Judge Frank J. Donahue, Clerk William M. Prendible of the Superior Court carried a writ of habeas corpus to the Warden of the State prison.

After Dr. Sagansky arrived at the Suffolk County Court House handcuffed to two State Prison guards, he and his guards were placed in a room apart from police officer witnesses. The latter were housed in the library.

Also waiting was Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, for whom a hurried and persistent summons was sent out this morning. The other witnesses had been told yesterday to be here. Shortly before 1 p. m. Attorney Frances E. Delaney, Commissioner Timility's lawyer, appeared, and was ushered into the room where the Commissioner waited.

At the noon adjournment until afternoon, Attorney General Bushnell declined to say whether a preliminary report might be expected momentarily, but he did say that Dr. Sagansky's testimony had not been completed.

For over an hour before Dr. Sagansky's arrival at the Court House Superintendent of Police Edward Fallon was in the grand jury room. After a 15-minute noon recess, Superintendent Fallon was again called in. At 12:45 when he emerged, Dr. Sagansky was summoned by Attorney General Bushnell. He spent about 15 minutes in the grand jury room with his prison guards posted outside the only two exits. Then the jurors adjourned for luncheon to return for an afternoon session.

Dr. Sagangsky was returned to the custody of the guards and kept in a room by himself.

In the meantime, waiting in the library as prospective witnesses were Capt. John A. Dorsey, Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson, Capt. Edward Keating, Lieut. Patrick J. O'Donnell, Sergeant Stanley Gaw, and Arthur Eunson.

Twenty-four defendants in the number-pool cases were called on trial today before Judge Donahue. They were arrested during the same raid in which Dr. Sagansky was taken. At the request of Assistant Attorney General Frank G. Volpe the trial was continued until April 5. Mr. Volpe said his request was made because of the developments last night when Joseph Pallandino, of Medford, one of the men arrested with Dr. Sagansky last January, was wounded by being shot in a fracas with another man in the Latin Quarter night club.

Police to Probe Shooting Affair

Joseph Pallandino, arrested with Dr. Harry Sagansky last January in the Attorney General's roundup of suspected number-pool operators, and Joseph Guerion, said by police to have been involved in a shooting fray early this morning in the Latin Quarter Night Club, were expected to be questioned at police headquarters today.

According to the police, both men were wounded as a result of the shooting. Investigation was also being made today into the possibility that a third man was wounded in the shooting. Spectators said that the shooting followed an argument among a group of men. Both Pallandino and Guerion claimed they had been attacked on Winchester Street.

Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, said today there would be a public hearing at which the facts regarding last night's fracas at the Latin Quarter will be aired. Miss Driscoll said she was momentarily expecting a report from the police but that if one were not forthcoming, it would be specially requested by her.

Wage Increase Applications Grow Heavy in New England

Applications for wage advances in New England had their biggest week of the year last week and the prospect for this week looks still larger, Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, reported here today. Last week's total of proposed wage boosts numbered 631.

Every increase in wages in New England must begin with and clear through Mr. Gleason's organization under the Wage Stabilization Act of last October. The law was passed by Congress as a check on inflation.

Since the Boston regional office of the Wage and Hour Division began this work on Nov. 4, it has received 11,205 requests from employers throughout New England to raise wages. Of these 2,772 were larger or knottier cases which had to be passed on immediately to the Regional War Labor Board here for disposition.

The remaining 8,433 cases were mostly smaller, which the Wage and Hour Division could rule on directly, but 690 of these also required the filing of an application to the War Labor Board.

Wage increases which can be approved by the Wage and Hour Division without reference to the War Labor Board include employers of eight or less, who are exempt from the Wage Stabilization Act, and instances of merit or length of service advances to be given to less than 10 per cent of the work force.

Refusal of the Wage and Hour office to approve a proposed raise means simply that the question must be passed along to the Regional War Labor Board if there is any possibility of the raise being legitimate under the Wage Stabilization Act. All big cases automatically go to the Board. It also checks all the rulings in the minor cases made by the Wage and Hour Division.

When the Wage Stabilization Act was passed, the War Labor Board did not have the staff or offices to swing the whole job, and the Wage and Hour Division was called on to help out.

Its 15 field offices in New England were put into service, and subsequently 60 employees were added to take care of the new task alone.

Essentially the Wage and Hour Division does the preparatory work for the War Labor Board. The Board is the big agency in ruling on wage increases. Its field covers the great bulk of employees.

"We supply information to employees and labor organizations which desire to make wage adjustments," Mr. Gleason said. "We advise as to whether or not the proposed increase will require War Labor Board approval. If not necessary, the Wage and Hour Division issues a ruling granting permission to put the raise into effect. The employer does not then have to go to the War Labor Board.

"Any company which has an established rate range or schedule or has books and records showing regular increases can be given authority here for a raise, if it wishes to give individual increases within its established range.

"To those making applications which have to go to the War Labor Board, we show how to do so and what information is required. This speeds up the task of passing on increases tremendously. Then all the War Labor Board has to do is to read, and grant or refuse on the strength of the information supplied."

Scans Pay Boosts

By a Staff Photographer

Leo A. Gleason

Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor—the first organization that must be contacted if an increase in wages is sought in any plant in New England.

Panic Buying Hits Markets As Rationing of Meats Nears

Continued from Page 1

the morning, increasing gradually during the day, and lingering until late in the evening in the hopes of bargains, today the situation was just the reverse.

Customers were on hand before the clecks arrived. In some places, truckmen delivering to the stalls found prospective customers lined up at 6:30 this morning, waiting for the store to open at a later hour. Then, with the buying rush on, there was every indication that the dealer could close up shop at noon and go home—his entire stock sold out.

But, of course, this was an abnormal situation, and a leveling off is to be expected. Some 25 inspectors from the local and regional OPA offices were on duty in the district, checking for violations in price ceilings. State Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan said that he found things very orderly.

Very little beef was to be seen at the market today. Veal was scarce, as also was pork, poultry, and lamb. Many dealers were expecting later shipments, but the general feeling was—with the crowds such as they were—that there would be only enough to fill orders for their regular customers.

With the return of warm weather, fish receipts were somewhat higher than they have been, but prices were still high. Among the new arrivals at the stalls this morning were roe shad, striped bass, fresh Western salmon, haddock, cod, and fillet of sole.

However, this was strictly a meat-buying day, and although fresh vegetables were slightly more abundant than they have been, they were largely ignored as customers flocked to the meat stalls.

Dealers in perishable produce, encouraged by new adjustments in vegetable ceilings made possible by rulings of the Office of Price Administration, also were heartened by the arrival in Boston of a reasonably good assortment of fresh vegetables and fruit.

Fifty-five carloads of produce were offered for sale at the Boston Market Terminal today, an increase of 15 carloads over the figure for last Friday. Tomatoes, carrots, lettuce, and celery were plentiful, as was a good selection of citrus fruits.

Fresh peas and string beans were missing, but the arrival of two carloads of spinach and three carloads of cabbage gave promise that buyers could obtain small supplies of these commodities.

Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, last night announced new dollar and cents price ceilings for the shipment of cabbage and peas into New England from the Southwest, effective at midnight. He also announced new ceilings on Cuban tomatoes and repacked spinach, applicable to terminal sellers, brokers, and carlot receivers.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Michael Karpovich will lecture on "Chekhov, Gorky and The Intelligentsia" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

The Boston Public School Symphony Band will present a concert in Jordan Hall at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Saturday

A talk on "The Karolik Collection" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Two films, "If We Lived on the Moon" and "Romance of the Skies," will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Mithrapuram K. Alexander will speak on "The Clash of World Forces in India" at the Twentieth Century Club luncheon at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

A recital will be given by Hedda Ballon, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

J. Anton de Haas will speak on "Postwar Problems" at a Red Cross benefit meeting and concert to be held at The Copley Plaza at 3 p. m. Open to the public.

M. Robert Valeur, professor at Columbia University, will give a lecture in French on "De Versailles à Vichy—Vingt ans d'apaisement fructueux à la poix" at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Ave., at 3:15 p. m.

Dr. J. Henry Carpenter will speak on the "Chinese Co-operative Movement" under the auspices of the New England Co-operative Federation at the Boston University School of Theology at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

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Commencement Only Two Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vermont, March 26—Norwich University is to condense its traditional three-day commencement into two hours tomorrow, the earliest closing date in the history of the old military college, the University authorities have announced.

Graduating seniors will leave immediately for the armed services as commissioned officers, while virtually all of the undergraduates will follow them into service, the University statement said.

Norwich is to operate as an academic training center for student soldiers in the aviation and engineering branches of the Army after commencement. Already 300 aviation students have begun their studies at Norwich and more are expected to arrive soon.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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"C'est la guerre!" a French expression after World War I to account for changed conditions.

Mme. Chiang Sees China's Resurgence

By David Lu
Washington Representative of the Central News Agency of China
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo, pledged to thousands of her countrymen here and scores of thousands of Americans who gave her a welcome resplendent with Chinese banners and an hour-long parade, that China will rise again as a powerful friend of freedom in Asia.

From throats of marching Chinese who had poured into the city from 11 western states to see and hear their heroine, came the defiant words of the Chinese guerrilla song, Cee Lai.

Mayor Angelo Rossi, welcoming Mme. Chiang, expressed the hope that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will soon be given the proper tools and guns to drive the invading Japanese out of China.

Visiting San Francisco for the first time, Mme. Chiang experienced her initial crossing of the bay in a naval boat specially arranged by Vice-Admiral L. W. Greenslade, Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District and Western Sea Frontier.

Two Coast Guard cutters escorted the official party across the waterway which enabled Mme. Chiang to see a fireboat spouting streams of water hundreds of feet into the air and to get a magnificent view of the San Francisco-Oakland and Golden Gate bridges.

"All Out" Celebration

Mme. Chiang from the lounge portholes also caught a passing glimpse of four-master schooners, Yerba Buena Island, Alcatraz Penitentiary and a gray unnamed aircraft carrier in the distance. From the time she set foot on Pier 14, San Francisco went "all out" in lavishing its honors on the visitor.

The motorcade, composed of State, municipal and other dignitaries escorted by motorcycle policemen and Secret Service men, literally ploughed through a human wave as it wound slowly through Market Street and up through the 10 blocks of Chinatown. Twenty thousand Chinese, most of them second generation American residents, jammed the sidewalks and the streets over an area which they have considered their own homestead for nearly 100 years.

Chinatown business was suspended for the day and all shops and stores were specially decorated for the occasion. Colorful "pai lous," known as archways, were erected across the main thoroughfares with Liberty bells. Mme. Chiang, riding with Gov. Earl Warren of California and Mayor Rossi, acknowledged the ovation of her countrymen by smiling and waving to the crowd.

After a brief rest in the Palace Hotel, where Mme. Chiang will make her headquarters for five days, the visitor made her first official appearance in San Francisco at a City Hall reception yesterday, where she received a golden key to the city.

Mayor Rossi paid high tribute to the Chinese residing in San Francisco, adding that they were among the best citizens here.

Mme. Chiang asked Mayor Rossi to change a white flower [indicating sadness] for a red one which he was wearing when he met her at Oakland. When the party arrived at the Palace Hotel she picked two red roses from a basket on the floor. "Will you wear this for me?" she asked, taking out the white flower and replacing it with the red.

The San Francisco Board of Education declared a holiday for 10,000 school children in the metropolitan area.

Hundreds of admirers tried up to the last minute to get into the mammoth banquet at the Palace Hotel at $10 a plate, given under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Some persons offered $200 to get tickets from other holders.

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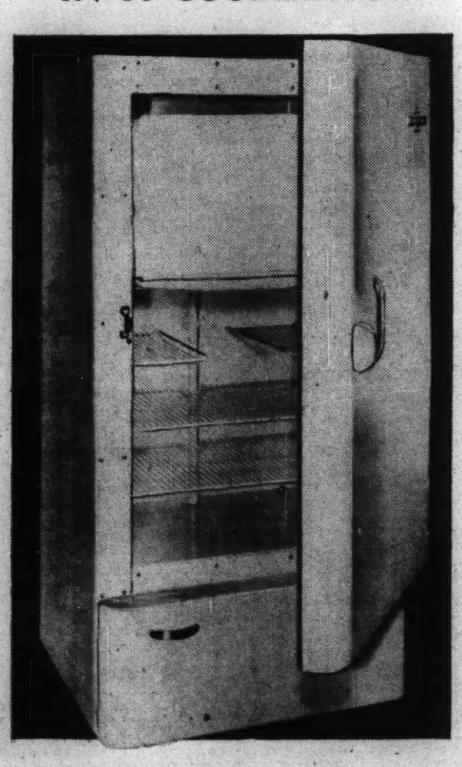

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BOSTON

No Wet Paint After Only Four Minutes

Associated Press from United States Army

This Cuts Paint Job by Almost 24 Hours

At the Chester, Pa., tank depot, where tanks for the overseas armies of the Allies as well as those of the United States, are given their finishing touches, the painting time is reduced to almost nothing by this tunnel of infra red lights. It takes the driver four minutes to drive through, and at the end the job is dry.

Tanks Get Special Treatment To Suit Conditions Where Used

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Pa., March 26 (Passed by army censor)—Learning fast as tank-maker to the United Nations, the United States is now "custom tailoring" its land battlewagons to fit the special climates and conditions of Tunisia, Russia, Britain and the South Sea battlefronts.

The War Department today gave newsmen the first glimpse here of operations at the nation's biggest tank depot, where 200 combat vehicles were shipped out in the last 10 days and where many of the tanks, tank destroyers and half-tracks now hammering at Marshal Rommel had their final processing.

Thirty different types of combat vehicles from 18 major American manufacturers are sluiced through this depot, where 30 solid acres of punch-packing, olive drab monsters are even now awaiting the ships to carry them.

Meet All Specifications

Here the special alterations are made to meet British, Russian or American specifications. Here last-minute improvements, advised by direct word from the battlefront and too recent to have been incorporated in the factory production lines, are added. Here final inspection makes certain that every last gun screw, wrench and requisite spare part is safely stowed aboard each tank and armored car.

Newsmen in their all-day tour saw row on row of M-4's, the famous General Shermans which the British Eighth Army used with such success in chasing the Afrika Korps out of Egypt and Libya and which British officers term the "best all-around combat vehicle" they've seen.

Processed here by the hundreds are the new M-10's, genuine tank destroyers with their three-inch guns ready to shoot high-velocity shells point-blank at enemy armor. Newsmen saw the M-7, self-propelled howitzer labeled "The Priest" by the British, which has accounted for Nazi tanks by the dozens in North Africa. And they saw the famous '75 mounted on a "half-track," of which General MacArthur had exactly 50 on Bataan Peninsula and with which he directed deadly fire against Japanese landing parties, so that the Japanese still fear American artillery.

Little Surprise for Hitler

There were armored cars and amphibian carry-alls drawn up for review, and the brand new 155 MM., long-range self-propelled gun—and other items so secret that Hitler will learn about them only when the shells come crashing home.

Four thousand combat units are normaly on hand, a 20 days' supply ready for any emergency order that may call for a trainload delivered to the embarkation point in 12 hours flat. But shipping still remains a big bottleneck. An officer estimated that a big percentage of the vehicles find immediate shipping space, but that a small percentage pile up at coastal points because the United Nations still haven't sunk enough U-boats or built enough ships.

The British keep a representative constantly on duty at this largest of four depots scattered throughout the United States. The Russians have sent representatives with special requests. The only big demand the Army turned down was a Soviet request that dials and lettering in the tanks for Murmansk have their inscriptions in Russian.

For Last-Minute Touches

Early in the war the Army found it could roll out the combat vehicles fastest by mass-producing them at the tank arsenals and relying on the tank depots to apply the finishing touches. "Custom tailoring" is a major item at Chester. If a tank is headed for icy Russian terrain, "grousers" go on the tank treads to bite into the frozen surface. Tanks headed for the desert have sand guards added, which cut down dust by 75 per cent. Extra filters and fans are mounted on those destined for North Africa. The British want their own type of radios. The Russians get special brackets and instruction booklets in Russian.

Last-minute alterations demanded on the basis of battlefront experience give the 4,800 workmen at Chester plenty to do. It was found that two big weights totaling 3,600 pounds had to be added to each M-10 to make the gun traverse swing smoothly. "Idler springs" to make the rubber tracks of the "half-track" wagons run tight are added here. Steps are welded on tank fronts, new clutches put in. Land battlewagons leave Chester with "all the latest gadgets" aboard.

Upkeep is Huge Item

It takes just 27 freight-car loads of spare parts to keep 100 medium tanks in operation for one year, the Army estimates. The Tank Depot loads on the spare parts everything from lightweight "football" helmets for drivers to telescopic sights costing $800 apiece. If you wonder why shovels were hard to buy last winter, Chester has thousands in storage, all painted olive drab, ready to ship with the tanks. Ten thousand machine guns are stocked, tommy guns and towing cables are ready. Individual blacksmith repair shops are sent overseas with every so many tanks.

The Tank Depot, operated by the Ford Motor Company for the War Department, has learned by experience. Early complaints were that spare parts, shipped separately, got lost. Now each tank is shipped with its own spare parts stowed aboard in a big moisture-proof box.

No More Rusty Deliveries

Tank crews sent back word that, despite ordinary precautions, tanks were arriving at the battlefront rusted and water-damaged. Now every vehicle before shipment is sprayed with a rust-resistant, motors are run briefly on a special anti-rust fluid, every aperture is closed, sealed with tape and rubber compound, and the tanks go overseas well-nigh hermetically sealed.

When all the last-minute hammering and welding is finished on a combat vehicle, it is paint-sprayed where necessary and wheeled before a battery of 1900 infra-red 250-watt bulbs which give it a "sun-tan" drying in seven minutes.

The Chester Tank Depot, commanded by Maj. Willard Curtis, is now hiring women for packing and checking and they're doing it "right well." Two 10-hour shifts are the general employment rule throughout the plant, and the 5 per cent of absenteeism is not bothering officials.

The Tank Depots exist as insurance that every combat vehicle will be ready to do battle the minute it hits the dock overseas, and that it will have the latest fighting equipment America can devise. But even the Tunisian tanks won't have air-conditioning. Brig. Gen. J. K. Christmas, Chief of the Tank Automotive Center at Detroit, who was present on the tour, says reports that the Nazis have air-conditioned their desert tanks are just so much buncombe.

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

Fragment From Commons Presented to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—A fragment of the bombed House of Commons in London was added to President Roosevelt's collection by a member of the British Parliament, Col. Arthur Evans.

It was a slab of gray stone about a foot square and two inches thick with a reproduction on one side in color of a mural from Westminster Palace, depicting King Henry the Seventh handing a charter to the Cabot family to leave Britain and come to the new world. On the face is a portcullis, which is the crest of the Houses of Parliament, worked in lead taken from the roof of the bombed parliamentary building.

A gift to the President from the House of Lords and Commons, it will be placed in the Library at Hyde Park.

Willkie Hopes U. S. Will Lead In World Unity

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said here last night he is dedicating his life "to arousing the American people so that the Senate cannot prevent the United States from taking its place in world leadership."

The 1940 Republican presidential nominee, addressing a Greek Independence Day dinner of the American Friends of Greece, said that "failure of the United States Senate to set up a peace recovery program 23 years ago is the cause of today's chaos."

After the present war, he said, the Senate and the American people must initiate a postwar recovery program.

"Every place you go in all the world," Mr. Willkie stated, "millions are looking to America. They hope and pray that America will lead them to freedom. What is going to be the American people's answer? I have no sympathy for persons who say domestic issues come first and that we must have no foreign entanglements.

"America must see the light this time, and lead the world to it."

Judge Learned Hand of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, another speaker, said that the Greeks, who have "given a gallantry unexcelled by their ancestors," have not lost and will not lose.

"It is upon us behind the front on whom it depends," Judge Hand said. "We can depend on our young men who die and suffer mutilation. The only question here is whether we shall fail them. Do we know that half a victory is no victory?"

Prof. Edward Capps of Princeton University, former U. S. Minister to Athens and Honorary Chairman of the Society, said the dinner was "not an occasion for jollification, for things are bad in Greece, for the population of Greece."

He said he believed that the Greek flag of independence once more would be raised in the ancient land.

Cimon Diamantopoulos, Greek Ambassador to the United States, read messages from King George II of Greece and Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsourderos.

Both thanked American Friends of Greece for their support of the Greek cause, and the King said: "On this anniversary sacred to our country we are more than ever determined to continue the struggle with one heart and one purpose together with our allies for victory and freedom."

Grade Label Ordered On 1943 Pack of Peas

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Grade labeling of canned goods, which has stirred up a controversy, will be compulsory for the 1943 pack of peas, the Office of Price Administration announces. Similar orders will be issued soon for tomatoes, corn, and beans.

Grade labeling first was applied to canned grapefruit juice in January. Since then, its proponents and opponents have been debating, and only this week representatives of several consumer organizations came to Washington to urge OPA to carry out its plan to require that grades be listed on all canned goods. Representative Charles A. Halleck, Republican, of Indiana, sponsor of a resolution for a Congressional investigation of grade listing, has contended it is the work of the "reformers."

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown replied that grade listing was not a reform measure, but necessary in connection with price control. Under yesterday's order, peas must be labeled by Department of Agriculture standards. The grades are A or fancy, B or extra standard, and C or standard.

Sales Tax Imposed Upon Philippines

NEW YORK (AP)—The Japanese-controlled Manila Radio disclosed March 25 that the inclusion of the Philippines in Japan's "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" had brought a sales tax ranging from 20 to 35 per cent to the people of the islands.

The broadcast, reported by the Office of War Information, quoted a "press bulletin" of the Philippine Bureau of Internal Revenue warning businessmen that the taxes must be paid monthly, with the first installment due March 30.

The levies were said to include a general 20 per cent "merchandise tax," an impost of 30 per cent on "semi-luxuries" and 35 per cent on "luxuries."

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Cleans, polishes and PRESERVES shoes and *all* leather articles. Produces a beautiful, lasting shine quickly. Counteracts perspiration acids and alkalis. If your shoe or department store can't supply you, write Vitalex Process Co., 429 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Roosevelt-Congress Face Showdown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—President Roosevelt and Congress finally faced a showdown today on two big issues involving the Farm Bloc and a third bearing also upon the Administration's stabilization program.

There were signs of weakening in Congress, a split in the Farm Bloc on one of the measures, and an almost certain veto of another already passed.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, defended the Administration's food production record at a press conference, predicting that Americans are not going to starve and outlining steps that have been taken to keep workers on farms and to make farm machinery available.

The President estimated that 3,000,000 farm workers between the ages of 18 and 37 will be deferred from the draft by the end of the year, a fact that he declared should be rather interesting to Congress which has before it legislation to defer all farm workers. He also added that many thousands of men will be furloughed from the armed services this year for farm work.

Without referring directly to the Farm Bloc's revolt in Congress, Mr. Roosevelt also announced that WPB is making plans to get adequate farm machinery produced this year, correcting a previous mistake in confining production and distribution to small producers who did not have proper distribution facilities.

The three measures, and their status, follow:

The Bankhead bill for revising upward parity payments is now before President Roosevelt. It passed the Senate last month, 78 to 2, and the House Wednesday, 149 to 40. Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, in a letter to Senate leaders, believed to forecast a veto, yesterday said the bill would "raise the retail price of food by 7 per cent and add $1,500,000,000 to the consumers' food budget" and also would add $500,000,000 to the annual cost of government by raising Army food costs.

The Pace bill, already passed the House overwhelmingly, came before the Senate again today, with the Farm Bloc for the first time split on the measure following the charge by Mr. Brown that it would raise food prices 10.5 per cent, add $2,333,000,000 to the nation's annual food budget, and increase the Government's expenses $750,000,000 a year. The Pace bill would require inclusion of all increased farm-labor costs in the parity formula. If this bill reaches the President, it is expected to be vetoed.

The third issue does not directly involve the Farm Bloc. It is the repealer to Mr. Roosevelt's five-months-old Executive order putting a ceiling on salaries over $25,000 net after taxes. It is contained as a rider to a bill raising the debt limit, and passed the House 212 to 145 and the Senate 74 to 3. Mr. Roosevelt raised the question of salary limitation in his original seven-point anti-inflation, stabilization program, along with wage and farm-price stabilization. He cannot veto the salary rider, which now is on his desk, without repealing the whole bill. As finally written, it would allow salaries paid "for any particular work" to return to the highest level they had reached in the first nine months of 1942.

Of these three measures, the legislative development most curiously watched is that over the Pace bill in the Senate, which met an hour early today to consider it.

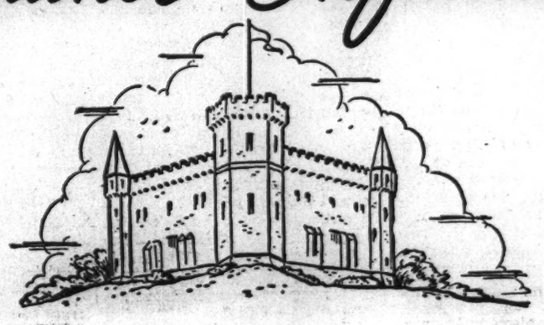
Messrs. Byrnes and Brown and other Government leaders like William H. Davis of the National Labor Relations Board, charge that if farm prices break through controls, it will be impossible to keep down wages of labor. With Mr. Lewis hammering at the door for $2-a-day higher coal-mine wages, Congress is being told that the responsibility for holding the home-front anti-inflation line rests squarely on it.

★ ★

RICHMAN BROTHERS

Hold the Fort

Against Inflation



We are producing uniforms for the men who fight our enemies abroad.

At the same time, we are making fine civilian clothes to fight inflation at home.

We are doing this by holding our standard of quality up, and keeping our prices down.

Yes, our suits are still made of all new wool. What's more, the quality of our workmanship is in every way the same as before the war.

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SLACKS and TROUSERS *of every type* $2.95 to $7.50
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STORES IN EASTERN EDITION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

★ ★

New Films as They Come to Boston—Hollywood Letter—Week-End Dialer

'Happy Go Lucky' Heads Program at Metropolitan

In "Happy Go Lucky," now at the Metropolitan, Paramount has taken the one about the poor girl out to marry a yacht, put it to music, Technicolored it, and furnished it with the talents of Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton, and Rudy Vallee. It was not a new idea, but, on the whole, a serviceable one as treated by Walter DeLeon, Norman Panama, and Melvin Frank in their screen play from John Jacoby's adaptation of a story by Michael Uris.

Curtis Bernhardt has taken the collaboration and made it into a Caribbean holiday. It is the Caribbean of Raoul Pène du Bois, a guarantee that the Technicolor camera gets its eye full of tropical splendor. The script writers merely require Mr. Powell and Mr. Bracken, two idle and colorful characters, and Miss Hutton, an anything but idle café entertainer, to engineer a match between Miss Martin, who is posing as a Texas millionairess, and Mr. Vallee. Mr. Vallee's characterization of a quaint millionaire with pince-nez glasses is a daylight steal from his John D. Hackensacker of "The Palm Beach Story."

But, no matter. For Mr. Vallee is winning and quite funny as a character comedian. Of course, there are songs in the moonlight and on the rippling water and in the café and at the dockside. The last-mentioned, entitled, "Sing a Tropical Song," is one of the best. Miss Hutton tears things apart with "Murder, He Says."

Mr. Powell, whose indifference naturally masks an affection for Miss Martin, makes a calm and agreeable hero. His duet with the heroine, "Happy Go Lucky," is an amusing turn on the old romantic ballad in the love-wafted dinghy. Miss Martin spends her time bailing out the boat.

"Happy Go Lucky" jaunts the way of its title until the foregone conclusion. But the familiar ending will not disconcert the spectator in the mood for a light and inconsequential musical travel poster with comedy text.

The companion feature is "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," another in the familiar series with Jimmy Lydon in the title role once more. This time he finds himself surprisingly popular as a result of meeting a Hollywood actress, but complications of less agreeable nature confront his father. The cast includes Charlie Smith as Henry's friend Dizzy, John Litel and Olive Blakeney as Henry's parents, Diana Lynn as his girl friend, and Frances Gifford the movie actress he met.

'The Crystal Ball'

Romance and farcical humors are the chief ingredients in "The Crystal Ball," the new film which brought Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland to the screen at the State and Orpheum Thursday. The plot is a slender one that depends chiefly on the players to provide an air of plausibility to what is obviously an artificial series of events. Reliance too is placed on a number of "gag" situations that for the most part are too heavy-handed to be genuinely funny.

For the purposes of the narrative, Miss Goddard is supposed to be a beauty contest candidate from Texas who comes to New York, does not win the contest, finds herself spending her last money for the advice of a fortune-teller, and soon thereafter is installed by the soothsayer as an assistant at a shooting gallery. The main part of the yarn relates how the young woman turns to fortune-telling herself and how she uses that disguise to forward her pursuit of an eligible young man.

There isn't much finesse in the acting of such films. There isn't supposed to be. But Mr. Milland and Miss Goddard proceed goodnaturedly through the varied complications. Virginia Field is supposed to be a designing widow. William Bendix lends his air of wide-eyed bewilderment to the role of a chauffeur. Cecil Kellaway appears as the benign proprietor of a shooting gallery. And Ernest Truex pops out of a door two or three times as a farcically irate husband.

The companion feature, "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," turns the attention of the doctor and three internes, competing for a position as his assistant, to a case of apparent loss of memory. In the course of their investigation they uncover some unsuspected romantic complications, and before they have finished they manage to set everything straight. Lionel Barrymore is the doctor; Van Johnson, Richard Quine, and Keye Luke, the three internes; Susan Peters the apparent victim of loss of memory; and Horace McNally, her husband. E. F. M.

'A Night to Remember'

"A Night to Remember," while it is passing on the screen at the Keith Boston, seems reasonably entertaining and even quite funny on occasions. It stars Brian Aherne and Loretta Young and is the latest in the run of thrillers in which a writer of detective fiction sets out to track down a murderer.

The story tells of a blackmailer who is terrorizing a houseful of people in Greenwich Village. Nancy (Miss Young) and Jeff (Mr. Aherne) Troy move more or less gaily into the basement apartment; not long afterward, they discover a corpse in their bathtub. The film has a flip air for which the acting, Richard Wallace's direction, the photography, and some of the comedy dialogue are responsible.

A detective thriller which never makes more than partially clear who was murdered by whom, and why, has its exasperating side. But if one doesn't take the title too literally, "A Night to Remember" may provide an acceptably chilling 90 minutes, with the lights periodically going out, a pet turtle playing tricks, and the usual film mystery performances by Sidney Toler, Gale Sondergaard, Donald MacBride, Lee Patrick, Don Costello, Blanche Yurka, Jeff Donnell, Richard Gaines, and others.

On the stage are John Boles, Bob Chester and his orchestra, Dixie Dunbar, and Jack Durant.

© Vitagraph

Judith Anderson

To be seen at the Shubert Theater beginning Monday, April 5, in Katharine Cornell's production of Chekhov's "Three Sisters."

On the Stage

The Tributary Theater's production of William Saroyan's "Afton Water" will be presented at the Peabody Playhouse tonight and Saturday evening.

* * *

"Men in Shadow," which was seen recently in Boston, is announced to close Saturday night in New York after 21 performances. Also closing that evening in New York will be "Apology," which opened there Monday night.

* * *

"The Ghost Train" is announced for the Copley Theater beginning Tuesday evening, April 6. The first of a series of auditions for would-be players will be held at the theater Friday, April 2. Auditions will be given only to those who write for a card of admission. The Wednesday night performance of "Yes, My Darling Daughter" has been set aside as Kiwanis night and several groups of that organization are expected to be present.

Chopin Recital

In the absence from town next week of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boris Goldovsky will give a Chopin recital with comments at an extra Symphony Luncheon at 12:15 p. m., Friday April 2, in the Oval Room of the Copley-Plaza.

Quartet by Marcel Dick

Quartet No. 2 by Marcel Dick, viola player of the Stradivarius Quartet, will have its first performance at the fifth concert, the evening of March 30, of the historical series being presented by the Stradivarians in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University. Mr. Dick is a pupil of Schönberg and this quartet is written in the idiom of his master. The other items on the program are the Quartet No. 2, op. 17, of Bartók, and the Ravel Quartet. The final concert of the series, on April 27, will offer Berg's Lyric Suite and works by Shostakovitch and Hindemith.

Emma Boynet Soloist

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be out of town next week. For the twenty-first pair of concerts, April 9 and 10, Emma Boynet will be piano soloist in the Mozart E flat Concerto (K. 271) and in D'Indy's Symphony on a French Mountain Air. Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait" will be repeated at these concerts, with Will Geer as speaker, and also on the program will be two Preludes of Barch arranged for string orchestra by Pick-Mangiagalli.

Fourth Play for Children

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" will be the fourth and last of the series of plays presented by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater Saturday, April 3, in Jordan Hall, under the sponsorship of the Women's International League. Kay Mallory, who has starred with the Children's Theatre for four consecutive seasons will play Rebecca.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 27
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, March 28

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—6:20 p. m.—"Into Battle." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The War on Land," GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 3.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music; Commentaries. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Front Line Family." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 3.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Spanish Comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Salon Music Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing chat.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.8m), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (42.8m)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Themes and Variations.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter; News.
5:15 p. m.—Dansant'; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Rising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—The 'Cisco Kid"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing." John Red Kirg, m c.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ben Cutler's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Music Without Words; Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

Bogart Gets Hero Role In New War Film

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

Humphrey Bogart, who came to Hollywood for the gangster role in "Petrified Forest," and has had more or less this sort of part ever since, seems finally to have made the transition to "sympathetic" roles in Columbia's production, "Somewhere in Sahara."

This is one of the pictures, not exactly suggested by the Government in Washington but known to be welcomed by it, which Hollywood has been producing with the notion that they are good for the armed services and good for the public in that they indicate to some extent the realistic aspects of war.

The story, which is contrived to include nationals from practically all the fighting countries, takes place in and around a single British tank lost in the Libyan desert. All of the events occur during the retreat of the British before Rommel when the latter drove through Tobruk to El Alamein.

The picture is the work of several writers whose names the studio is not yet willing to disclose. It is being directed on the desert north and west of Brawley, Calif., by Zolton Korda. It will not, however, like so many of Mr. Korda's pictures, be in color. This will not be the first picture with an African background made by Mr. Korda, for "Four Fathers," "Drums," and "Sanders of the River" all had such a background.

Humphrey Bogart and J. Carroll Naish are the only well-known names in an interesting cast that includes Bruce Bennett, Pat O'Moore, Richard Nugent, Lloyd Bridges, Guy Kingsford, Lewis Mercier, and Kurt Krueger. Mr. O'Moore, one of the founders of the Gate Theater in Dublin, likes to recall that he gave Orson Welles his first acting role on the professional stage. Richard Nugent's real name is Richard Aherne, but it was felt that this was too similar to that of Brian Aherne, who is one of Columbia's stars.

Lewis Mercier, who has been in pictures for some time as a well-known bit player, is now a worker at the Vega plant. But he was thoughtful enough, when he started making planes, to arrange to take film parts when they come along.

The desert location near Brawley is remote enough from highways to allow the building of a sound stage of canvas on the spot. No interiors, therefore, will have to be made at the studio.

Eden in First U. S. Radiocast To Be Heard From Maryland

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking before the Maryland Legislature in Annapolis, makes his first radio speech to the American people on his present trip to the United States, CBS, WEEI, 9 p. m.

Lucille Manners, soprano, sings three solos on the Cities Service Concert program, "Carissima," by Arthur A. Penn, Rodgers' "Falling in Love with Love," and Schwartz' "You and I know." Ross Graham, baritone, sings Cowles' "Forgotten." Dr. Frank Black conducts the orchestra and chorus. NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Saturday

The Metropolitan Opera presents Bizet's "Carmen" with Lily Djanel; Licia Albanese; Thelma Votipka; Helen Olheim; Raoul Jobin; Leonard Warren; George Cehanovsky; Allesio DePaolis; Lorenzo Alvary; Mack Harrell, singing the leading roles. Sir Thomas Beecham conducting. BLUE-WHDH, 2:30 p. m. Speakers on the Opera Victory Rally, to be heard following the first act of the opera [approximately 3:20 p. m.] are Dr. Franklin B. Snyder, President of Northwestern University, and Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois, who will tell what the Midwest section of the United States is thinking about the war and the peace to come.

Rudolph Ringwall conducts the Cleveland Orchestra, opening the concert with "A Little Suite of Dances" consisting of Bach's E Minor Gavotte; the "Forlane" from "Le Tombeau de Couperin" by Ravel; the Sixth Hungarian Dance by Brahms and Dvořák's Slavonic Dance in E minor. Other selections are excerpts from Mendelsshon's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and excerpts from the third act of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Noel Coward's "Bittersweet" will be performed on the Chicago Theater of the Air with Marion Claire, soprano, singing the leading role, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the first performance of William Howard Schuman's "A Free Song, Secular Cantata No. 2 for Chorus and Orchestra." The composition is in two parts (1) "Too long, America," and "Look Down, Fair Moon" (2) "Song of the Banner." The choral parts are performed by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth conducting. The concert continues with Sibelius' "Symphony No. 5 in E flat major, Op. 82, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Claude R. Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture, guest on Country Journal, will emphasize the importance of increased farm production in 1943. Another speaker, Dr. Frank W. Cyr, of Columbia University, discusses "The School Bus and the Rural School," CBS-WEEI, 1 p. m.

A panel of civic and educational leaders joins Lyman Bryson in a discussion of "What Kind of High School Education for Leadership in the Postwar World?" CBS, 6:15 p. m., WEEI, by recording, Sunday, 7 p. m.

Sunday

E. Power Biggs plays the Introduction and Allegro from Handel's First Organ Concerto in G. Mr. Biggs continues his organ recital with Bach's Toccata in F Major and three selections by Brahms, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

The Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir and Organ program includes Bach's Toccata and Fugue, and Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart," CBS-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, is soloist with the New York-Philharmonic Symphony, playing Brahms' Violin Concerto in D Major, with Fritz Reiner conducting the orchestra. Other orchestral selections are Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" and William Schuman's "Prayer 1943," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

For his concluding program Leopold Stokowski conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in a program of Lenten music, playing his own arrangement of "Es Ist Volbracht," from Bach's "Passion Music According to St. John," following with Debussy's music from the mystery play, "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," and two selections from Wagner's "Parsifal" — the prelude to Act 1, and music from Act 3, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Percy Grainger, pianist and composer, and Eleanor Steber, soprano, are guests on the Andre Kostelanetz program, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

An analysis of the future status of Norway and Sweden as European battlegrounds will be the topic of discussion when three prominent Scandinavians speak on "What Next for Norway and Sweden?" on the Northwestern University Reviewing Stand, MBS-WNAC, 12 noon.

"Minorities, During and After the War," will be considered by Jonathan Worth Daniels, Editor of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer, Robert Redfield, Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, and Avery O. Craven, professor of American History, on the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Away We Go," by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, and presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard de Silva, Celeste Holm. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"The Family," by Victor Wolfson. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Featuring Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser and Arnold Korff. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter," by Mark Reed. Featuring Luella Gear and Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vinton Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and Lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"Afton Water," by William Saroyan. Featuring Joseph Powers, Frederick Graves, Lillian Condos, Beulah Burgess. 8:30. Performance repeated Saturday evening.

Music

Adult Center of Education, 5 Commonwealth Avenue—Concert by Norma Farber, soprano; Nicolas Slonimsky, accompanist, and Alfred Kripps, violinist. 8.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 9:30.

Esquire—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:45, 5:35, 9:10. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:20, 4:30, 7:45.

Exeter—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. Sabu. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

Kenmore—"Silver Skates," George Brent, riscilla Lane. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Gloria Jean. 2:30, 5:15, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05.

Majestic—"Siege of Leningrad." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

Metropolitan—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:35, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9. "At the Front," 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Normandie—"Son of the Navy." 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:50, 8:40. "Fighting Guerrillas," Phil Dorn. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:10.

Orpheum—"Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson, Richard Quine, Susan Peters. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

Paramount—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.

SCOLLAY—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 11 a. m., 2:20, 6, 9. "Action in the North Atlantic," 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Keep 'Em Sailing," "Little Isles of Freedom." "Screen Snapshots No. 4," "Dizzy Detectives," "Winter Paradise," "Army Air Force Band," "Vanishing Private," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson, Richard Quine, Susan Peters. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Moscow," "Old Time Hollywood," cartoons, a novelet and other shorts, 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Joan of Paris." 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8:55. "Johnny Eager," 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 6, 9:40.

Uptown—"Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. 1:35, 5, 8:20. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 2:40, 6:05, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 9:10 a. m., 12, 12:45, 3:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:45, 8. Allston: "Lady From Chungking," Anna May Wong. "Westward Ho," 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Bambi." "Sabotage Squad," Kay Harris, B. Bennett.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon.

Coolidge Corner: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.

Cleveland Circle: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Sin Town," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

University: "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 3, 6:20, 9:55. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Alexis Judge.

Codman Square: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. 3:10, 8:05. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 2, 7, 10.

Park: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "At the Front in North Africa." 2:20, 5:30, 8:40. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. 3:13, 6:23, 9:33. Mystic: "We Live in the Manse." 2:10, 7, 9:55. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 3:25, 8:35.

Orpheum: "Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers, Gabby Hayes. 2:10, 7, 10. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:20, 8:30.

Strand: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3:25, 8:30. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Pittsburgh," Randolph Scott, Marlene Dietrich. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.

Fellsway: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel.

NATICK—Colonial: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Ann Harding, Edward Arnold. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Jail House Blues," R. Paige. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "White Cargo," Walter Pidgeon, Hedy Lamarr, "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens. 3, 7.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan.

Strand: "Seven Days Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Sunset Serenade," R. Rogers, Gabby Hayes.

Capitol: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant, Albert Dekker. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camera: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Moonlight Masquerade," Betty Kean, Eddie Foy, Jr. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Nancy Gates. 2:08, 7:53. "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:24, 9:09.

Coolidge: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arlins Judge. 2, 8.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, June Bishop.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, K. Grayson. "Pittsburgh," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich.

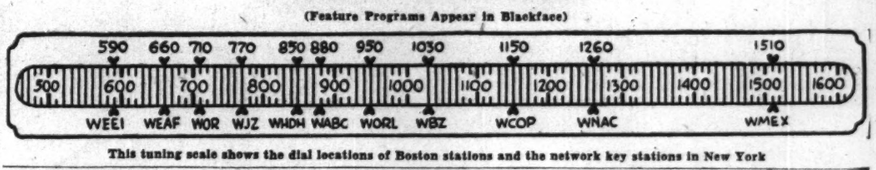
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Ann Harding, Edward Arnold. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 3:56. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 2:26, 6:30.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 'David Harum'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio Concert; Marina Arkestook; W. Sutherl'nd	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Eugene Ormandy, conductor	Popular songs
3:30 'Holly'wood'; 'Post'	Salon Music	'Pepper Young's Family'		"Do You Know?"; quiz.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	"Schools in Wartime"	"Right to Happiness"	Philadelphia Orchestra	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
4:00 Elin'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Gene Kruna's Orchestra.
4:15 Religious service	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Uncle Sam; drama	Will Bradley's Orchestra.
4:30 Red Cross Program	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
4:45 Talk Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Themes and Variations.	Freddie Slack's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Dean Hudson's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15 'Today at Duncan's'	News Highlights	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Sportscast
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Dance orchestra
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	"Yankee Starlets"; songs	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	The Lone Ranger";	'March of Mercy'; drama	"Halls of Montezuma";	"Lest We Forget"; drama
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments.	Marine Symph. Or.; cho.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Leslie Manners; Ross	"Rising Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15 chorus; band	Dinah Shore in person	Graham F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services at 11
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Hit Parade"; Mark	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Thin Man"; News.	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science
9:00 Anthony Eden	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Gluck;
9:15 Anthony Eden	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	"Iphigenie en Aulide"
9:30 'That Brewster	Bob Strong's Orchestra.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	(Ballet Suite)
9:45 Boy"; comedy serial	Dance orch.; talk	quiz show; Art Baker.	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00 "Caravan"; Jack	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	pics-Montreal Royals
10:15 Carson; Connie	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Network Sports	hockey game; News
10:30 Haines; orchestra	World's Most Honored	'First Reader'; narrat'n.	Network Sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Network Sports	Victory Night Watch
11:00 News; Cecil Brown.	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:15 Ridsout; Songs	Harry Greene's Orch.	'What Can I Do?! drama	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30 Sid Sudy's Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words;	Day's End; music
11:45 Sid Sudy's Orch.	Elmer Davis, comments	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Day's End, News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Hit the Deck"	Newscast	Musical Clock; variety	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Jack Dalton, songs	"Good

Women's Activities: Altrusans Dine

Every woman in Puerto Rico is doing something to help win the war, Mrs. Conchita De Nido told members of the Altrusa Club and their guests last night. Mrs. De Nido, who is treasurer of the Altrusa Club in San Juan—the only one in Puerto Rico—addressed the Altrusans at a Friendship Dinner at the Hotel Sheraton, to which members of other women's service clubs and professional women's organizations were invited.

The Altrusa Club of San Juan, which was organized two years ago, has interested itself in civic problems, and its members have contributed in every way possible to the war program. Mrs. De Nido, who is head of an infants wear manufacturing business which she established 11 years ago, had been giving almost as much time to her work as Red Cross production chairman for the island, as to that before coming to the United States in January.

She also was chairman of the monthly dances given for servicemen by the Ladies Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A., and helped organize a club of girls who go to the "Y. M." weekly to teach servicemen to dance, plan parties and picnics for them, and invite them into their homes.

Anti-Tugwell

Conditions in Puerto Rico are seriously affected by the war, she says, and adds: "Governor Tugwell does not make them any better. The United States could do a lot of good for Puerto Rico by bringing him back here."

Before the Wage and Hour Laws were introduced into Puerto Rico, Mrs. De Nido employed from 200 to 300 women in her plant. When wages were raised, she was obliged to study the work of all of her employees and retain only those who were skillful enough and fast enough to earn at least the minimum. This reduced her staff to about 100. Had the war not come, however, she could have added more, she says, as others became more skillful. The only two men she employs are a mechanic and a messenger boy.

Trade Schools Needed

There is great need in Puerto Rico, she brought out, for trade and vocational schools, where the native talent of the young people and the older ones can be developed. Then if manufacturing enterprises are started, there will be skilled workers prepared for employment.

Having been principal of a high school in Guayama before establishing her own business, Mrs. De Nido knows educational needs in their relation to industry. She is sending her own older son to Antioch College in Ohio. She employs in her plant a number of young women who were among her students in high school.

Miss Claire Crawford, President of the Boston Altrusa Club, presided at last night's dinner. Sharing the program with Mrs. De Nido was Norman B. Valentine, special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who discussed "The F. B. I. and National Defense," telling of the effective work being done by this department of the Government and how the best cooperation can be given by the average citizen.

By a Staff Photographer

Puerto Rican Guest and Altrusan Leader

Mrs. Conchita G. De Nido, left, Treasurer of the Altrusa Club of San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Miss Claire Crawford, President of the Altrusa Club of Boston, at last night's "Friendship Dinner" at the Hotel Sheraton.

Connelly Is Postmaster

Patrick J. Connelly of Dorchester, who started in the United States Postal Service as a clerk 47 years ago, is today Postmaster of Boston, succeeding the late Peter F. Tague. Confirmation of his appointment was given late yesterday by the United States Senate. He has been an assistant postmaster since last July. He is the first man from the ranks to be appointed Postmaster of Boston in many years, if not ever.

NO COUPONS Needed for Steak
EICHEL'S
Delicious Steer Sirloin
STEAK DINNER $1.55
F. F. Potatoes—Onion Rings—Vegetable, Complete with Soup or Tomato Juice, Roll and Butter, Tea or Coffee.
Luncheon and Dinner Specials from 50c
EICHEL'S RESTAURANT
1 Winter Place, Boston

Zionist Leader Urges Visa Plan To Help Jews Reach America

"Every Jew in a concentration camp is a prisoner of war," said Louis Lipsky, Zionist leader and statesman, addressing the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress of New England in Boston yesterday.

The occasion was a "Stop-Hitler-Now" demonstration held at the Meeting House of Temple Ohabei Shalom in Brookline, in which various women's organizations throughout New England participated.

"The United Nations can't expect to satisfy the situation which has arisen in connection with the Jewish people merely by expressions of sympathy or by considering plans that may take years to realize," continued Mr. Lipsky. "However, there are many things they can do if basically they want to make an impression on the problems which this situation reveals."

Mr. Lipsky then mentioned the Nansen passport plan adopted in World War I, by which refugees were able to reach havens of safety, and urged that a similar arrangement be worked out now, using the 70,000 unclaimed visas which the United States government is holding.

That something is being done to "Stop-Hitler-Now" was evident in the graphic descriptions of combat duty by Lloyd Morris and George Rhodes, Coast Guardsmen recently awarded the Order of the Purple Heart.

Mrs. Ada F. York, President of the Women's Division, discussed the status of the Jewish people in the coming world, and read messages from state and city officials.

That from Representative Christian A. Herter read, "The action of Hitler's minions with respect to the Jewish People is a stench in the nostrils of every decent person."

Following a memorial service for all the persecuted Jews of Europe, conducted by Cantor Robert Segal of the Temple Ohabei Shalom, Mr. Lipsky, guest of honor, spoke.

Mr. Lipsky, who is National Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Congress, said that the United States Government, as well as England, is less friendly to the Jews than it was 25 years ago.

"Not one act has followed the recent demonstration at Madison Square Garden in New York that would indicate that the situation is any different than it was before," he said. "Under Quotas of existing immigration laws, visas for 70,000 refugees could be used. It is a dangerous proposal. While Mr. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, is at present considering the resolutions presented at the Garden meeting, all probabilities point to the matter being 'laid on the table.'

"What we are mourning here today is the fact that even if there were not one man that could be taken out of Germany, the governments of the world could do for them that which would be tantamount to giving them status as human beings."

In closing, Mrs. York presented a series of resolutions which called for "sanctuary within the borders of the United Nations and in the allied states for those who can still be rescued." A special plea was voiced in behalf of Jewish children.

Pollock Is Club Speaker

The ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel was filled yesterday for the third Author's Luncheon of the season, with Channing Pollock, Vanya Oakes, Edmund Gilligan and Earnest A. Hooton as the honor guests. The luncheons are sponsored by the Jordan Marsh Company with the co-operation of various women's groups.

Mr. Pollock, who was the first of the distinguished authors to speak, entertained his audience with anecdotes of his colorful career some of which are included in his recently-published autobiography "Harvest of My Years."

He mentioned in his reference to his wife's family—the oldest theatrical family in America—that he had just given to the Library of Congress a diary carefully kept by her great-great-great-grandfather who was a member of the first group of actors to come to the United States.

Mrs. Alexander Steinert, Chairman of the committee for the luncheon, opened yesterday's program and Alice Dixon Bond presented the guest speakers. Mr. Pollock was followed by Vanya Oakes, whose new book, "White Man's Folly," deals with conditions in the Orient as she saw them.

Mr. Gilligan amused the guests with an account of the beginning of his literary career at the age of 12. He and three other boys wanted $10 for a project they had outlined, so they delegated him to write a story to be submitted in a short-story contest conducted by a local newspaper. They locked him in a shed to write it. He produced the piece and, to their great surprise, it won the $10.

Mr. Hooton, professor of anthropology at Harvard, was the final speaker and he too contributed humor to the program, recounting entertaining incidents in his experience.

Important Dates For Consumers

March 29—Red food ration stamps marked A are good today and through April 30 for meats, cheese, butter, margarine, other fats and oils, and canned fish.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

April 4—Red food ration stamps B, good today and through April 30.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

April 25 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

April 30—Last day for use of blue food ration stamps marked D, E, F.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration A books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

1869 ... Deeply etched on the economic record of America is *Black Friday*, September 24, 1869, when panic caused by a gold corner swept the New York Stock Exchange. This is but one of the depressions through which Quincy Mutual has carried its policyholders. Today, after 91 years of service, Quincy Mutual has never failed to make good fire loss, never assessed a policy, never failed to pass on savings as high as 20% on Quincy Mutual premiums. All policies now being issued are non-assessable. Isn't *this* the company for you?

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Honest Valuing Of Realty Aid To Community

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Declaring that the honest, efficient appraisal of real estate is one of the most important factors in the progress of any community, Charles W. Bowker, Jr., President of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, opened a current series of lectures this week before a capacity audience in Harvard Hall, Cambridge.

At this particular time when repetition of the errors of the past can prove serious to the war effort, Mr. Bowker said there is a greater demand for fair, judicial and intelligent appraisals of property values upon which taxes are assessed. To assure safety in this respect, he said appraisers must be keen observers, have broad, well-balanced judgment and open each problem with unbiased minds.

He predicted that in the near future the majority of home buyers would demand careful appraisals of the properties they are buying before they will agree to down payments. He advised lending agencies, banks and insurance companies to protect themselves as well as the buyers by obtaining competent and trustworthy real estate appraisers.

Mr. Bowker just touched upon the problem of over-valuations of properties throughout Massachusetts for the purposes of obtaining a tax base. That he realized this problem was one of moment here was indicated in his recommendation that assessors employ certified appraisers to help them correct their faulty estimates.

"Real estate ownership must be desirable and profitable," Mr. Bowker said.

"This is basically important to the real estate business and the community. If the ownership of real property is not desirable, if it is not profitable, if it is a liability instead of an asset, there will be no customers for it. No one will want to assume the burden of ownership. No one will want to risk loans on real estate as security.

"When that happens, where is your community? There will be no buyers, no lenders, no market, hence no real estate business.

"The very existence of the real estate business is dependent upon profitable ownership of real property. Anything that makes such ownership less desirable is a menace to the real estate man, whether he be an appraiser, a broker, a mortgage loan specialist, a builder, or a manager. High taxes, unwarranted restrictions, cut-throat competition, uneconomic and unsocial utilization, incompetent or vicious appraising, and other influences that detract from real property values cut deep into the pockets of real estate owners and hence the community at large."

The next lecture sponsored by the Real Estate Exchange will be given by Joseph C. Leighton of Watertown, a director of the Exchange and former valuator for the Federal Housing Administration, in the same hall next Tuesday. His subject will be, "Residential properties."

House-Age Average

Dispatches from Washington today mentioned the Census Bureau as saying that the average American dwelling is more than 25 years old, while a substantial number of them lack modern sanitation and are in need of major repairs.

These statistics showed that farm dwellings average older than city houses [28 years as against 26], that homes in the North generally are older than dwellings in the West and South and that owner-occupied houses usually are newer than those occupied by tenants.

In the North, the figures showed the average home is 30 years old, in the South 21 years and in the West 18.3 years.

The statistics showed that three out of 10 dwellings lacked running water and four out of 10 were without private toilet facilities. Those lacks were reported greater in the rural-farm areas, where only 18 per cent of dwelling units were equipped with running water and only 11 per cent had private toilet facilities in the house, the Bureau said.

About two out of every 10 dwelling units in the nation were said to be in need of major repairs, the ratio varying according to areas.

In all, there were 37,325,470 dwelling units enumerated in the 1940 census, which showed that 1920 to 1929 was the boom construction period in home building, with 8,515,264 dwelling units built. From 1930 to 1940, 5,528,096 were built.

New Bedford Firm Starts Plant For Taunton Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 26—Taking the work to the workers in order to save gasoline and rubber, the Aerovox Corporation of this city has announced the opening of a second plant in Taunton.

Taunton workers in the New Bedford plant, who have been carried back and forth daily for the past year between the two cities in from four to six bus loads, will form the nucleus of the personnel of the new plant.

Already one of the largest producers of radio and electrical condensers in the United States, the new Taunton plant will add 60,000 square feet of manufacturing space to the company's activities. This factory will produce mica capacitors exclusively and will double the mica output of the company, its statement said.

Workers at Fenway Defense Center

By a Staff Photographer

First Aiders of Precinct 8 Demonstrate Work for Officials

Wardens of the Emergency First Aid Squad, Precinct 8, Division 16, are shown here at the Fenway Defense Center, where they staged a demonstration before State and local Civilian Defense officials. Front row, left to right, Dr. Fremont Smith, who supervised the work; Wardens Howard Lutz, Mrs. Anna D. Kasper, Miss Betty Connors, and Mrs. Agnes Wilson; Dr. Francis M. Rackemann, who also supervised the demonstration, and Warden Guy Tarbox. Lined up behind these workers is a group of Wardens who help man the Center.

Cut in Point Values for April Awaited

Food Problems in New England

New—and probably much lower—point values for canned, processed, and dried foods, to be announced by the Office of Price Administration this week end, undoubtedly will cause many housewives to refrain from using any of their April coupons until the new point values become effective.

The April stamps—the blue coupons lettered D, E, and F, in Ration Book No. 2—became valid today. But, they do not have to be spent until the end of April.

For the next six days, consumers are permitted, if they wish, to use some of their April stamps along with what may be left of their March—A, B, C blue stamps—to buy canned, processed, or dried fruits and vegetables. The March stamps must be used by the end of this month, or they become worthless.

Although OPA officials declined to discuss what changes will be made, it was indicated that numerous reductions will become effective in the point values of various kind of cans, bottles, and packages—especially fruits and larger sizes of other products.

The new values are based on the first few weeks' experience with actual consumer purchases of rationed canned and packaged fruits and vegetables. Canners and storekeepers state that the public has not been buying canned goods since the new program began, because point values are too high. However, it is likely that, in a few cases, point values may be increased because some items are selling faster than they can be replaced in the stores.

The Way to Do It

P. H. Ehlers, of Hartford, Conn., likes pork with his beans. But he does not like the "black market."

Believing that he has been charged five cents a pound too much for a small piece of salt pork, he filed an attachment against a Middletown, Conn., market. Two hours later, he collected $79, the OPA regional office was advised today.

Mr. Ehlers sued under the provision of the Price Control Act which allows recovery of three times the overcharge, or $50—whichever is larger. The settlement included $29 expenses.

Black Market Blow

In an effort to stamp out once and for all the vicious "black market" in meats, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has just issued two orders which will become effective on April 1.

The first of these requires that dealers and agents of dealers must obtain permits from the Federal Government to deal in livestock. Complete records of all transactions must be kept.

The second order requires all slaughterers, except those under quota who are registered under OPA, and resident farmers who slaughter for their own consumption, to apply for a permit to slaughter livestock for sale.

In Suffolk County, all permits for dealers, agents, and slaughterers will be issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Customs House, Boston. In Hampden County, permits will be issued by the local War Board, at the Springfield Office of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In other parts of the State, the permits will be issued from the office of the local County War Boards.

Cabbages and Peas

To encourage the shipment of cabbage and peas into New England, the Office of Price Administration last night amended the temporary maximum price regulation to allow higher basic prices on varieties from the Southwest. New dollar and cent price ceilings for terminal sellers, brokers, and carlot receivers on Cuban tomatoes and repacked spinach were also announced by Kenneth B. Backman, regional OPA administrator.

The affect on retail prices for these commodities would be slight, OPA announced.

New shippers' prices in the Texas area and new types of containers appearing in New England made the adjustments necessary. Texas prices are higher than in those areas from which vegetables were being received when the original basic price list for New England was established.

Amendment 2 to regulation 28 sets basic prices that adequately cover f. o. b. prices at the shipper level, freight and icing charges to New England, and a reasonable operating margin for the initial seller in this region.

Special Commission Favored For Study of Aid to Veterans

State House Roundup

The Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety, it was learned today, will report favorably a resolve providing for a special commission to study legislation relative to assistance for veterans of the present and past wars, post-war unemployment, veterans' bonus for Massachusetts men and women with the armed forces, and other bills on veteran affairs.

The proposed commission would consist of one senator, three representatives, and three appointees of the Governor.

According to Senator Ralph V. Clampit, (R) of Springfield, Chairman of the Committee, the resolve calls for the commission to make its final report on the first day of December, 1944.

Old Age Bills Returned

Twenty-one bills calling for liberalization of the old age assistance laws were returned to the Legislative Committee on Pensions yesterday for further study.

The Pensions Committee had recommended reference to the next General Court. The House Democratic Minority called a quick caucus before the session, and after conferences with the Republican leaders, agreed to resubmission.

The bills were varied in scope but generally called for a reduction from 65 to 60 years in the minimum eligible age and for increases in old age assistance payments to a minimum of $10 weekly or $40 a month.

Highway Machinery Pool

As a preliminary step to establishment of a state-wide pool of snow removal and highway maintenance equipment, State Public Works Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald has called upon all cities and towns to submit a complete inventory of their equipment before May 1.

Because of the difficulty in getting new equipment the WPB has urged every State to set up a pool so that communities can co-operate in supplying each other's needs with machines available.

M. D. C. Gets Bridges

The House voted to have the Metropolitan District Commission take over responsibility for maintenance of two bridges between Boston and Cambridge with the cost of maintenance to be paid from the State Highway Fund. The Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs had reported adversely on the bills to have the M. D. C. take over Cottage Farm and Longfellow bridges.

This Pork-Chop Dish Allows Gas Saving

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Friday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the co-operation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's recipe was sent in by Mrs. Robert Justis of the Quincy Woman's Club.

Sauerkraut-Pork Chop Casserole

1 pound pork chops (4 small chops)
1 quart sauerkraut

Put the sauerkraut in the bottom of the casserole, place the pork chops on top, cover, and bake in a 350° F. oven for 1 hour. Remove the cover and bake 10 minutes longer. Turn the chops after they have been in the oven ½ hour and add a little water if necessary.

Mrs. Justis serves this dish with baked potato and a salad of grated raw carrots, celery, and green pepper, with baked Apple Betty and cream for dessert.

"The baked potato with the Apple Betty and casserole lets you cook all your dinner in the oven to save gas as we are asked to do," Mrs. Justis explains.

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Spurt Urged To Meet Call Of Red Cross

"Contributions to the Red Cross are voluntary, but use of the money is compulsory," said Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's war fund drive, today. "By this I mean that we have to obey orders from the Army and Navy, when they ask for service."

Mr. Rowley warned that unless a "tremendous spurt" in contributions took place immediately, the war fund drive was going to fall some hundreds of thousands of dollars short of its goal. With only three full business days of the drive left, there is a slack of $600,000 to take up, he said.

"We are in the final stretch of this greatest crusade of mercy in history," he pointed out, "and I am chagrined to say that so far we are not measuring up to our wartime responsibilities. Only a tremendous spurt in these next few days can overcome this deficit and enable us to reach a quota that, for all its magnitude, was worked out carefully as the absolute minimum that Boston could be expected to do as its share in the war.

"To us at Fund headquarters, it is a distinct shock to read messages of heartfelt thanks from soldiers, marines, and navy men whose lives the Red Cross has literally saved, and then to see the laggard response by Boston civilians that draws so sharp a contrast."

Boston's showing, he said, was poor in the light of resounding successes scored by comparable cities.

Checks should be sent to Red Cross War Fund headquarters at 69 Tremont St., Boston.

Salary Increases Favored

The Committee on Public Service has reported favorably legislation to increase from $6,000 to $7,500 the annual compensation for the State Commissioner of Insurance and the State Commissioner of Banks. The original legislation called for increases to $10,000.

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Spiritual Values Guide British Postwar Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 26 — Prime Minister Churchill's emphasis on the importance of religion, in his speech outlining a four-year plan for Britain, focuses a spotlight on an intensely significant aspect of reconstruction.

"Religion has been a rock in the life and character of the British people," Mr. Churchill declared, "upon which they have built their hopes and cast their cares."

This and other brief but emphatic references to religion in the postwar British picture point to a number of interesting trends now discernible here.

Briefly, these trends can be summarized as follows: First, under impetus of the new Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. William Temple, the Church of England has brought religion resolutely into the social and political arena.

A Distinctly Live Issue

This trend has by no means gone unchallenged. It is by no means universally approved. But whatever the pros or cons, it cannot be denied that the move has had the effect of making religion in a broad sense a distinctly live issue in Britain.

"This war should have made clear to us the religious quality of great political issues, because the main question at stake in this war is a religious or theological question," Dr. Temple said in a recent speech.

"We are really fighting for the status of every man and woman as something independent of membership in any earthly state, independence which is only intelligible, and as I am convinced can in practice only be maintained, on the basis of faith in God and understanding of men and women as children of God destined for eternal fellowship with Him.

"All that promotes the development of truly personal qualities in human life and binds people together in real community has its place within the divine purpose," the Archbishop declared.

"It must be with thoughts like these that we approach consideration of reconstruction of Europe or establishment of social security at home, and if we do so approach them then our discussion, for example, of the principles of the Beveridge Report becomes specifically a religious discussion."

Discussion Among Troops

Second, wholly apart from this formal and organized aspect of the question, religion, in its broadest sense, is likewise the subject of liveliest discussion among British people today.

This appears to be particularly true in the armed forces. Mr. Richard G. Casey, British Minister of State resident in the Middle East, in a broadcast not long ago put religion first among matters which troops both in Britain and abroad were eager to discuss.

Third, a point that arises from most of these discussions is that a great many persons in Britain today feel that the orthodox churches do not always satisfy their demands for spiritual enlightenment and leadership.

There is a very numerous body of persons both in and out of the armed forces who are openly seeking for a satisfactory religion, but are looking for it outside the churches as they know them.

Fourth, at the same time there is a smaller but important body of persons who are turning more ardently than ever back to orthodox theological doctrines in the hope of finding therein the kind of religious assurance for which they are feeling the need.

Away From Cynicism

Fifth, these two opposing tendencies form, in fact, one major trend: away from atheistic cynicism and toward Christianity or religion in a broad sense of the term. This trend has been noted by many who have watched the unfoldment of wartime thought and postwar prospects in Britain.

There is, for instance, a religious department of the Ministry of Information, whose publication "Spiritual Issues of the war" contains much evidence of the facts outlined above. Furthermore, there has been a veritable deluge of books and pamphlets dealing with religious issues during the war and with the challenge that the churches will have to face after the war.

One of the more recent religious surveys is that made in the monthly news letter "Review of World Affairs" by Mr. Kenneth de Courcy. The author is a Protestant whose sympathies seem to lie largely with the "high church" element of the Church of England. He states frankly, "The Church has largely failed in recent years," but points to signs of returning faith among the people.

New Dimension of Values

The survey concludes by expressing conviction that "presently some force will arise and stir this deeply religious people to a great revival which will sweep our wordly wiseman off his feet and bring Britain into a new dimension of spiritual values, and consequently into a phase of greater national achievement than any we have known."

Religion, unlike economics or town planning or agriculture, hardly lends itself to planning. Yet its inclusion by Mr. Churchill in his four-year plan for Britain has not been questioned here.

Religious leaders in Britain are planning the Church's part in a wider reconstruction program. Thus the Assembly of the Church of England earlier this month met and outlined a number of practical plans for dealing with war and postwar religious problems.

"Reorganization Areas Measure" was approved, dealing with areas affected by war damage or by population changes as a result of the war.

Many hundreds of Britain's churches have been destroyed or damaged by bombing, so that in the sphere of organized religion as in other respects, a special opportunity occurs for rebuilding on a bigger scale.

To sum up, therefore, although it is difficult to be precise in a question of this kind, it is possible to say without fear of contradiction that there is ample evidence that the thoughts and hearts of the people are turning increasingly toward spiritual values.

British Eighth Army Gains Ground Against Rommel

Continued from Page 1

Marshal Erwin Rommel's counter-attacks had spent themselves.

Americans from the command of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., repulsed a minor German infantry attack at Djebel Berda, about 20 miles southeast of Gafsa, and held firmly to this mountain on the south side of El Guetaria Pass. Another enemy attack was made on the hilly slopes about two miles south of Bou Hamran, itself 18 miles east of Gafsa.

General Patton's armored and infantry detachments maintained their threat from El Guetaria Pass and through Maknassy against Marshal Rommel's coastal escape corridor, but have been unable for 48 hours to drive forward.

In the Maknassy area the Americans were in contact with Axis troops in two rugged passes of the Orbata Range, five miles southeast of Maknassy and 10 miles southeast of Sened Station.

Small Engagements Loom for Americans

Until the entrenched enemy is driven completely from the Orbata Range, which flanks the Gafsa-Mahares railway for miles, and Axis pressure against El Guetaria Pass, near the southwest edge of these hills, is broken, the Americans seem slated for a series of small, stubborn engagements.

Numerically superior United Nations air forces pressed their attacks on March 25 despite a hint that storms were brewing.

Allied fliers established a record number of sorties in Central and Northern Tunisia. Fourteen enemy planes were officially announced as destroyed, while the Allies reported six of their own were missing.

British military observers in London said the estimated 80,000 Axis troops within the quadrilateral area between Gabès, Maretn, Matmata and El Hamma included the 15th and 21st German Armored Divisions. The Germans are believed to number more than 40,000 and the Italians less than 40,000, they said. Comparative figures for the Allied divisions deployed in that zone were not brought out, but Axis communiqués have said their troops were outnumbered.

While German and Italian aircraft were chiefly thrown into action supporting ground troops, the Allied air forces not only carried out their sorties with overwhelming strength, but continued to blast enemy harbors, landing fields, shipping and motor transports.

United States Flying Fortresses sank a small ship at Sousse, damaged a large vessel and started large fires in the dock area.

Unsupported by communiqués or other official releases at United Nations headquarters, the Algiers Radio broadcast reports of Allied gains in both the El Hamma sector and on the Central Front.

'Important Position' Seized by British

Flanking forces of the British Eighth Army were declared in one radiocast recorded in London by Reuters to have captured "an important position near El Hamma," 20 miles west of Gabès.

This was a reference to the flanking movement behind the Mareth Line which was reported March 24 to have driven to a point eight miles south of El Hamma, a major Axis air base 20 miles west of Gabès.

The British Radio, in a broadcast recorded in New York by CBS, quoted the Algiers station as saying further that Axis counterattacks had been smashed in this region and the British forces had completed occupation of a hill "overlooking the whole of the Gabès plain."

Illustrating the intensity of the fighting on the Southern Front, the radio said Marshal Rommel lost 40 of 100 tanks which he threw into counterattacks in the Mareth zone March 23.

Another radiocast recorded in London said that American forces were continuing their advance southeast of El Guetar, on the road to Gabès, and also made further local gains in the Maknassy sector.

Marshal Rommel was reported launching tanks and infantry in successive waves against the Eighth Army front in an effort to reduce the salient driven into his Mareth defenses.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the British Eighth Army, and General Patton, commander of United States ground troops, were directing operations personally on their respective fronts and both forces were eager for the junction which would bring nearer the end of Marshal Rommel's army.

Associated Press

Preparing for Raid on Japanese

Ground crews for American Air Force bombers based at a South Pacific field load up bombs for an attack on Japanese targets. From this base raids have been carried out at the enemy's strong point of Munda, on New Georgia Island, 180 miles from Guadalcanal.

A Finnish Army report, also broadcast by the Berlin Radio, said 20 enemy bombers attempted to raid Helsingfors again but reached only the environs of the Capital and their bombs caused no damage.

The Russian midnight communiqué as recorded by the London Soviet Radio monitor declared Russian artillery had smashed German tank and infantry columns making new attempts to cross to the eastern shore of the Donets River east of Kharkov.

Over 500 Germans Killed at One Point

It reported that Soviet troops north of Chuguev successfully defended a height against a tank and mortar array supporting a German infantry regiment in one sector and that Russian field guns in another sector killed more than 500 attacking Germans. Russian firepower also dealt heavy punishment to German forces northeast of Kharkov, it was said.

It was obvious from the character of the violent battles north of Chuguev that fresh German forces were at the battlefront.

A dispatch to Red Star, the Russian Army's official newspaper, said that in one sector of the Smolensk area the advancing Russian troops liberated 12,000 Soviet citizens whom the Germans had herded together for shipment to Germany as laborers.

The dispatch said, too, that having crossed the upper Dnieper River and reached several of the streams west of it, the Russians had entered a new German defense zone of considerable depth with numerous firepoints, and fortifications largely built by forced labor.

Many of the firepoints, Red Star said, had been built in the bends of the river and behind these fortifications the Germans were attempting to effect "desert areas," driving the inhabitants from their homes and burning all the buildings they could before retreating.

Both sides are introducing masses of new artillery and aviation power in the area as the battle mounts, Red Star declared.

U. S. Strategy:

New Positions Sought in Pacific

Regarding possible new United Nations offensives in the Southwest Pacific, the Associated Press quoted qualified informants in Washington as predicting that they would be designed to win new strategic positions for United States forces and to further reduce Japan's waning sea power before the enemy has an opportunity to recover from past losses.

Every day that passes without significant action, it was emphasized, gives the enemy more time to repair damaged ships, speed new ones to completion, strengthen his bases and develop the rich conquests of the South Pacific.

Since shipping is known to be one of the enemy's most vulnerable points, an initial move might be designed to compel him to fight under terms favorable to American success. In seeking to maintain their hold on Guadalcanal Island, the Japanese spent ships and planes desperately even after it became apparent that they must eventually lose the island.

Another island conquest which would cause them similarly serious losses would be a highly profitable enterprise for the United States even though the territory actually won might not be of major strategic importance.

Navy May Attack Munda Area

To launch such an enterprise it was believed in Washington that the Navy might strike more deeply into the Solomons archipelago by invading either the Munda area immediately beyond Guadalcanal or attacking Bougainville, the big island at the northwestern end of the chain.

Strategy aimed primarily at the conquest of an important position might—depending on the forces available—call for an attack on Truk, the enemy's main naval base in the South Pacific or on the Marshall Islands east of Truk and the Carolines, where the Japanese have built up an interlocking chain of strong outposts remotely flanking the communications lines between Hawaii and the South Pacific.

North of the Carolines another possible target is Wake, where the enemy has already been bombed several times. But the island is so small and its uses are so limited by size and terrain that some experts have suggested purely military considerations might not dictate its recapture.

Wire-Eating Camels Chew Army's Words

By the Associated Press

At the Tunisian Front
March 25. Delayed.

The difficulties of this war are not all concerned with front-line fighting.

Consider the crisis at [blank] headquarters, for instance.

At the headquarters signal office, an important communication line suddenly went dead, and dismay at the unaccountable trouble was considerable until a sergeant discovered the difficulty.

A drove of camels had been driven into a shady patch beside the headquarters. With disdainful indiscrimination they began to munch at grass and telephone lines on the ground with equal relish.

South Pacific:

Bombers Blast Japanese Bases

Japanese bases 1,700 miles apart in the island arc above Australia were blasted by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers, with Amboina, 600 miles northwest of Darwin, hit hard in one raid and Rabaul smashed heavily for the second time this week.

A United Nations communiqué, issued at Allied headquarters in Australia, said that quarter-ton bombs hit directly on two enemy cargo vessels, one of 8,000 tons and one of 6,000 tons, in Amboina Harbor, and that flames shot up from wharf areas.

Amboina formerly was a Dutch naval base and now is one of the Japanese strongholds menacing Australia.

For two hours before dawn, the war bulletin said, Allied heavy bombers ranged over Rabaul, the enemy's northern New Britain island naval and air base, starting fires and causing heavy explosions with bombs weighing up to a ton.

The communiqué said there was no effort at interception by Japanese fighter planes.

After the March 23 raid on Rabaul, in which 54 tons of bombs were dropped on three airdromes where more than 250 planes were nested, United Nations headquarters expressed belief a substantial proportion of the enemy's aircraft had been destroyed or disabled.

Other Allied bombers hit a wharf and warehouses at Gasmata, New Britain, and one plane made seven runs over the Ubili area in a three-hour attack, it was announced.

The airdrome at Lae, New Guinea, was raided twice, and low-altitude attacks were made on buildings at Salamaua.

In Washington the Navy reported that Army bombers raided the Japanese base at Kiska in the Aleutian Islands four times March 24, scoring hits in the target area.

China:

Japanese Loot Yunnan Villages

Systematic looting and destruction of Chinese villages in Western Yunnan Province by Japanese troops was described in a dispatch from China by Capt. Jesse Carney of Norman, Okla., who has returned to his fighter squadron after three weeks behind the Japanese lines.

"The day I was shot down I could see Japanese setting fire to villages in a mountain valley," he said. "The Japs take everything the Chinese have and then burn their homes. In the wide area I traveled west of the Salween River whole villages had been burned to the ground and few houses were left standing in the countryside.

"Chinese refugees hiding in the hills are undergoing great suffering. Most of them live in grass shacks, some of which are just lean-tos exposed to the cold, rain and snow. In some places the snow is 40 feet deep.

"The Japanese had taken nearly everything. My diet was mostly hard-boiled eggs and rice. I must have eaten 200 eggs. The Chinese brought them miles down the mountains to feed me."

Raid on France:

Escorted Bombers All Return Home

Whirlwind fighter-bombers escorted by Spitfires strewed explosives in the freight yards of Abbeville, France, in a raid from which every plane returned, the British Air Ministry announced.

The first two bombs dropped burst on a line of trucks and others dropped in the target area of a large concentration of rolling stock, the pilots said.

Burma:

Americans Strike Heavy Aerial Blows

Heavy American aerial blows in two days of raiding against the Japanese in Burma were announced in a communiqué of the 10th United States Air Force issued in India. The attacks were said to have included "a highly successful operation" against the key airfield at Meiktila.

"This is one of the most important Japanese airdromes in Burma," the war bulletin said, "and has been used in the past as a forward base from which to attack Allied installations in Assam."

That attack, which was carried out March 23 by medium bombers, also extended to the warehouse and storage district of Meiktila and the railroad there.

The following day medium and heavy bombers raided railroad yards at Maymyo, Ava Bridge near Mandalay and Myitnge Bridge.

Norwegians Stand By Four Freedoms

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Crown Prince Olav of Norway declared yesterday that the Norwegian people "are wholeheartedly agreed upon the four freedoms as expressed in the Atlantic Charter."

Describing the resistance of his people to Nazi aggressors in an address before the Rotary Club of New York, the Crown Prince said:

"We feel very strongly that we are fighting not only against physical tyranny but against spiritual wickedness. There are evil forces at work in our country which make our people stand united against them."

The Norwegian people, he said, "believe in the declaration of the right of the individual as drawn up in 1776. We believe in the individual dignity of man. The people are wholeheartedly agreed upon the four freedoms as expressed in the Atlantic Charter."

The Crown Prince said that only 1 per cent of the Norwegian people were supporting Premier Quisling and that resistance to the Nazis is continuing "by every means" possible.

2,000 Sacks of Army Mail Lost Under 'Sub' Attacks

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The Army reported today that 2,000 sacks of mail destined for American soldiers overseas were lost in recent weeks in the sinking of United Nations ships by enemy action.

It was impossible to supply any identification of the mail lost, the Army said, but most of it was first-class letter mail which originated in various parts of the country, chiefly during February, and was addressed to points in Great Britain, Iceland, North Africa, Egypt, and India.

Turkey Ponders War Role: Swing Toward Allies Seen

By Dr. Kurd Albus
Former Legal Counselor of the Turkish Government
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Balkan sources report much speculation as to whether an attack against the Axis Powers and their satellites will be launched from the Balkans with direct or indirect military support of Turkey. Will there be a repetition of the events which brought about the collapse of the Central Powers in 1918? Will Turkey in any case be able and willing to grant such help to the United Nations?

The groundwork of Turkish diplomacy was laid down by the late Premier Kemal Ataturk. It was:

1. Noninterference in a European war so long as Turkish soil is not threatened,

2. Political friendship with Russia as the sole power which sponsored the creation of the young Kemalistic Republic between 1919 and 1923, and as the power that made possible the Treaty of Montreux of July 29, 1936, giving Turkey control of the Dardanelles.

3. Good economic relations with all countries that are purchasers of Turkish agricultural and mineral products such as chromium, antimony, magnesium, and molybdenum.

Turkey Is Cautious

The recent conference between Prime Minister Churchill and State President Inonü in Ankara and Mr. Churchill's interpretation of it in his speech before the House of Commons on Feb. 11, 1943, emphasize the fact that at present it is not intended to get Turkey into military trouble. Apparently, Turkey's military strength has not increased so rapidly as to be able to resist a possible concentrated Axis attack from the Maritza Line via Adrianople against Istanbul and the Straits. That would be the only point from which an Axis push could be launched. An Axis attack across the Black Sea from Rumania, Bulgaria, or South Russian ports would be impossible, since there is at these points insufficient shipping space or means of transportation nor do the steep cliffs of the Anatolian coast favor the debarkation of large forces.

Moreover, the bad condition of Anatolian roads leading from the Black Sea coast to the Mediterranean as well as the mountainous structure of the defense line easily would prevent the Axis from marching through this territory toward Syria, Palestine, and the Suez Canal.

Even with the use of the Aegean Islands and the Dodecanese as air bases and springboards for airborne troops, such an attack would encounter unsurmountable difficulties.

On the other hand an Allied advance via Philippolis to Sofia through the plains of the Maritza River and northward crossing the Balkans to the lower banks of the Danube could be effective only if the Axis had not sufficient tanks and antiaircraft defenses to check the invaders.

This also would threaten the rear of the enemy in the Ukraine and on the Dnieper River or in Bessarabia on the Pruth River and at the same time pave the way to Budapest and Vienna.

Revolution Likely

There is little doubt that such a strategy would be accompanied by open revolution in Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary and would get the support of Yugoslav guerrilla troops against the comparatively weak Italian and German occupation armies now concentrated around Nish and in the Vardar Valley.

Synchronized with simultaneous Russian pressure from the East, such a strategy would be more feasible than an attack against Germany through Italy and across the Alps, where only a few passes could be used for an invasion of the Reich.

To what extent Prime Minister Churchill's discussions in Adana have secured the direct or indirect collaboration of Turkey must remain a matter of speculation. The rather harsh language of the Turkish press against the Axis Powers and frequent conferences with Russian diplomats during the past weeks disclose a closer contact between Turkish interests and those of the United Nations.

It probably will be found that any political combination joined by Turkey will not include Italy. There is a deep-rooted aversion among the Turks to Mussolini's megalomaniac plans of expansion in the Eastern Mediterranean. The insidious seizure of Tripolitania by the Italians in 1911 has not been forgotten. Neither has Italy's demand voiced in the pact of London on April 24, 1915, for the cession of South Anatolia as compensation for joining the Triple Alliance. Turkey, moreover, has never been reconciled to the assignment of the Dodecanese to Italy by the Ambassadors' Conference in May, 1914. This decision was based on an intrigue of the Central Powers.

The islands, with a predominantly Turkish and Greek population, are occupied by the Italians and constitute a permanent threat to the Southwest coast of Anatolia. In case of war they would block the entrance to the Aegean Sea.

Good Relations

Conferences of last week, on the other hand, again have established good relations between Turkey and Russia and their readiness for close collaboration. All their essential territorial and political controversies already had been settled by the alliance of 1921 and the treaty about the Straits in 1936. President Inonu's policy always has been Russophile, although the Turkish Government opposed the infiltration of Bolshevistic propaganda. The problem of the domination of the Straits, for nearly two centuries the cause of numerous Russian-Turkish wars, has been brought to a satisfactory solution. In peace and war Russian merchantmen and warships have gained free passage through the Straits.

Thus, without having to fear attacks from enemy ships against its Black Sea coast, Russia will be able to send raiders through the Aegean Sea into the Mediterranean. According to the Treaty of Montreux it might influence Turkey to close the Straits to Axis auxiliary and transport ships carrying supplies to the Axis forces in South Russia. This step would endanger supply lines of Axis armies in Russia or in the Balkans in case navigation on the Danube or traffic on the single-track railway line through the Vardar and Maritza Valley to Bulgaria were cut off.

Trade between Turkey and Germany, which up to 1938 had increased to nearly 60 per cent of the whole Turkish export, recently decreased to only 15 per cent. It is well known that the lack of interest for Turkish products shown by French and British markets and the unscrupulous efficiency of German commercial policy led to Turkish economic dependence from the Reich, but the nonfulfillment of Germany's trade and credit promises gradually loosened these friendly ties.

Germany's unreliability already was obvious in the delivery of passenger and transport ships by Krupp in 1938. The ships were fitted with old and inferior material and boilers and fell short of contractural speed. Since the beginning of the war Britain and the United States have purchased the entire Turkish output of copper and chromium and by lend-lease have delivered urgently needed military equipment, especially motorcars, artillery towing trucks, and antitank guns.

Exact figures of these transactions are not available, however. Turkish chromium is high grade with a chromium percentage from 48 to 52 per cent, Since 1937, all private initiative has been eliminated, the Turkish Government having the monopoly for the sale of such materials.

Although Turkish military intervention may not be imminent for the time being, the Government undoubtedly has decided to attach itself more closely to the United Nations.

Experienced Turkish diplomats already are convinced that the final collapse of the Nazi regime is certain.

Montgomery: 'Last Stop, Tunis'

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—On the eve of the battle now surging along the Mareth Line, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery sent a message to his Eighth Army troops declaring that the action about to begin would "mark the close of the campaign in North Africa," Reuters reported today.

"We will not stop nor let up until Tunis has been captured and the enemy either has given up the struggle or been pushed into the sea," General Montgomery was quoted as saying.

The full text of General Montgomery's message, as reported by Reuters:

"Field Marshal Rommel has addressed his troops in the mountains overlooking our positions and said if they did not take Medenine and did not force the Eighth Army to withdraw then the days of the Axis forces in North Africa would be numbered.

"We will now show Rommel he is right in the statement he made to his troops. The days of the Axis forces in North Africa are indeed numbered.

"In the battle that is now to start the Eighth Army will destroy the enemy now facing us in the Mareth positions, will burst through the Gabés Gap, will then drive northward to Sfax, to Sousse and finally to Tunis.

"We will not stop nor let up until Tunis has been captured and the enemy either has given up the struggle or been pushed into the sea.

"The operations now about to begin will mark the close of the campaign in North Africa.

"Once the battle starts the eyes of the whole world will be on the Eighth Army and millions of people will listen to the wireless every day, anxiously hoping for good news.

"We must not let them be anxious. Let us see that they get good news and plenty of it each day.

"If each one of us does his duty and pulls his full weight then nothing can stop the Eighth Army. And nothing will stop it.

"With faith in God and the justice of our cause, let us go forward to victory.

"Forward to Tunis! Drive the enemy into the sea!"

Watermelons Give Way To the Essential Crops

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The watermelon is running into wartime difficulties.

The Agriculture Department reported March 24 that the indicated acreage of watermelons in 10 Southern early-producing states is 40 per cent lower than last year's harvested acreage. Growers, the Department said, have been influenced by a desire to grow more essential crops, and by expected labor shortages and transportation difficulties.

Fighting in Mareth Line Pictured by Eyewitness

Continued from Page 1

weakening of the dam holding back the gathering flood waters.

Here as at El Alamein General Montgomery is making full use of his power in artillery. Last evening I climbed a small hill to watch Eighth Army batteries laying a curtain of fire along the many-mile arc. This fire, which resembled a continuous play of lights along the horizon, was so intense that the British were enabled to make moves under the enemy's very nose with remarkably small losses in men and material.

Superiority in Air

Allied superiority in the air is even more pronounced. The RAF is maintaining what amounts to a veritable shuttle service of bombers and fighters over the enemy's rear, thus complicating the already difficult supply problem. So far as I can judge Axis planes are offering only minor opposition. Sleeping less than a dozen miles from enemy lines and along important Allied supply routes, I have yet to see the Luftwaffe strike any effective retaliatory blow.

There appears little doubt but that the effective air superiority which played so important a part in the Allied victory in Egypt and Libya is being maintained here.

Despite these favorable factors nothing here leads one to believe that an Allied victory in South Tunisia will be either cheap or easy. Marshal Rommel apparently means an all-out fight and seems able to give it—at least for awhile.

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British Center Party Not on Churchill Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 26.—Authoritative denial that Prime Minister Winston Churchill plans to form and himself to lead a new center party to carry through his four-year plan of postwar reconstruction in Britain has come in reply to widespread speculation in the past few days.

The preserving of national unity is one of Mr. Churchill's most vital tasks. Political unity has been one of Britain's greatest sources of strength in this war. As peace problems loom larger political divergencies are liable to widen.

Speculation on the center party idea was aroused by Mr. Churchill's recent speech when he said he hoped to see his reconstruction plan introduced either by a national coalition regime like the present one or if the Labor and Liberal parties were not prepared to continue co-operation with the Conservatives after the war, then by a "national government comprising the best men in all parties who are prepared to serve."

Gains for Independents

Some commentators thought Mr. Churchill's first major postwar picture was unduly Liberal for a Conservative platform, and that the Premier might be contemplating to break away from traditional political labels to form a new party which unquestionably would meet the desires of a considerable section of the electorate.

This part of the electorate has been showing its impatience with orthodox party candidates by swelling the votes of independent candidates in recent by-elections.

However, as the political correspondent of the Liberal Manchester Guardian says today of Mr. Churchill: "He has never been interested in the backstairs maneuvers of politics. He would make a pretty mess of such maneuvers if he tried them. No one can play that game with a candid and impulsive nature like his. If he had wished to form a center party he would have gone about it in daylight."

Weigh Four-Year Plan

Meanwhile the Churchill four-year plan continues an outstanding question in various political circles. The Labor and Liberal Party organizations began considerations yesterday of their attitudes.

Orthodox Liberals under the leadership of the Air Secretary, Sir Archibald Sinclair, favor the Churchill plan for the most part, but they seek reform of the British three-party voting system which gives the Liberals fewer seats in Parliament than the proportion of total votes cast would entitle them to.

The Parliamentary Labor Party on the other hand had the first of what are likely to be many stormy meetings on the Churchill plan.

It is known that all three Labor members of the War Cabinet, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. Herbert Morrison, had a preview of the Churchill broadcast and approved it.

Qualified Approval

But the Labor meeting was a long way from giving unqualified approval, especially on such questions as Mr. Churchill's desire for caution in proceeding with the Beveridge Plan and on his aim of a national government after the war.

How could the Labor Party unanimously support the line taken by Mr. Attlee, Mr. Bevin, and Mr. Morrison when Mr. Harold Laski, sometimes called "the brains of the party" declared on the very same day that the Premier spoke, "The strategy of the Labor Party at the end of the war is to detach itself from the Conservative Party at the earliest possible moment and go to the country with its program."

It will then be a question whether the Labor rank and file will follow the Attlee or the Laski line.

The Labor Party conference in June will throw some light on Labor's intentions. From a purely political viewpoint, Labor's ardent desire to test out its program immediately after the war is understandable. However, the Churchill program of today isn't far removed from the Labor program of yesterday.

U. S. Raids on Axis Featured in Soviet

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 26

The Soviet press continued today to tell the people the story of raids by American airmen on targets in Germany and Italy, featuring a report that United States fliers had shot down 80 enemy planes in two days.

Rickenbacker Tells Stand on Labor

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26 (AP)—"Any man who doesn't want to hear me does not want to hear the truth," declared Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker yesterday of a labor leader's refusal to sit on the platform when he speaks here Sunday.

Captain Rickenbacker was interviewed as he stopped here briefly en route to Mobile, Ala., and a speaking engagement this afternoon at the Ingalls Shipyards at Pascagoula, Miss.

Albert W. Gossett, President of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, on March 24 wrote the chairman of the committee arranging Captain Rickenbacker's appearance here that he declined to sit on the platform "while a noted speaker is attacking the very people to whom I have devoted my humble efforts. . . ."

Captain Rickenbacker replied when informed of Mr. Gossett's statement: "I am coming to Atlanta to speak because I love the people of Atlanta and this is my first opportunity to visit here in more than a year."

The flier asserted, "I am not hitting at labor organizations in general." He said he was "against abuses in industry and labor and labor racketeers."

British Researchers Produce New Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 26.—A new food invention, which may prove of value to sugar-producing countries, was mentioned in a news radiocast here recently. It is the discovery of British research workers and has, at present, been given no name beyond a chemist's label.

It is said to contain yeast and is expected to be an invaluable help to the food situation in the liberated countries in Europe after the war. As it can be manufactured from sugar, it should help the sugar-supply problem in some of the British Colonies. A plant for its experimental manufacture on a large scale is to be set up in Jamaica.

Warfare Against Subs Shows Results in Caribbean

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States forces in the Atlantic

GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE, Cuba, March 26.—The Navy's developing antisubmarine tactics are getting excellent results in the Caribbean sea.

I am able to testify to this after a week's visit in this sector of the Tenth Naval District during which I have been permitted to study at first hand some of the methods by which the Navy is attempting to counteract the underwater threat.

Security demands absolute secrecq for much that goes on at Guantanamo and its sister bases in the Caribbean. But it is certainly no secret—particularly to the submarines which continue to operate in this area—that escort and patrol services plus the planning of communications to co-ordinate them have, in the words of one officer, "gone a long way toward making it unprofitable for the subs to operate here."

Until the latter part of August, 1942, submarine sinkings in this sector were comparable to those in other areas of the Caribbean. Since then, they have been materially reduced.

Football Tactics

However, this does not mean that U-boat sinkings are not still taking place or that further ones cannot be expected. Antisubmarine warfare was described to me as "like running a football team—you shift to the side that's hitting you."

Authorities here referred to Washington all questions about the Navy's plan to combat Hitler's promised spring submarine campaign. But from numerous conversations with officers at this base, I know the Caribbean antisubmarine defense is well prepared to meet the next Axis move, although no one minimizes the difficulties.

The men on the Navy's sea frontier point out that we are now outbuilding our losses in merchantmen, that we are receiving ahead of time a vast tonnage of escort craft such as the Navy's newly launched light destroyers, and that the extension of escort service in the past year has driven the subs to waters "where the fishing is easier." One officer said that, even though the efficiency of the submarine has been improved since 1918, defense has also improved and it may take as many as three subs now to do the work that one could do in the last war.

Pursuing the Axis

As the escort service has improved, submarine activity has moved by stages from (1) the North Atlantic coast to (2) the South Atlantic coast to (3) the Gulf area to (4) the Caribbean and to (5) the coastal waters off South America.

Long before it assumed its present importance as an antisubmarine headquarters, this semitropical harbor and environs constituted one of the United States' most important and capacious foreign bases. Lying at the foot of the Buah Mountains on the underside of Cuba's southeastern extremity, Guantanamo Bay was ceded to the United States in 1901 by an amendment to the Cuban Constitution.

A building program that started prior to the assault on Pearl Harbor provides the facilities necessary for an advanced base close to our Atlantic seaboard. Flying ships now take off on patrol missions from the bay in which Columbus landed more than 400 years ago and, called Puerto Grande.

Within censorship limits, that is tody's picture of Guantanamo Bay as this vital extremity in the United States defense system responds to the girding of the American giant.

"Last Night I Couldn't Sleep . . ."

● Tramping the streets, thinking about my boy alone out there somewhere . . . and wondering what I could do to help him . . . I came to the bridge that crosses the tracks at the foot of Quarry Hill.

There, I leaned against the rail, and tried again to think things through. But always to the question, "What more can I do?", there came my ready answer, "I'm doing all I can."

But I knew it wasn't true.

• • •

As I stood there bewildered and unsure, seeking the answer to the problem that was keeping me from sleep, the clock on the tower began the long striking of the hour.

And while the first stroke still trembled on the air, I heard the scream of the midnight express . . . and beyond the curve the answering blast of a freight coming fast!

Then all at once the cut was flooded with light and torrents of sound as the trains rounded the bend, met at my feet, and roared past!

Yet, even as the last car blinked down the rails, there came the whistle of another train and still another!

• • •

I stayed to see them coming through.

Troop trains speeding boys from the north and west to embarkation ports in the east . . .

Passenger trains rushing government men, engineers, business men, workers to the big war plants of Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati . . .

Freight trains highballing tanks and planes and guns from Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo!

And suddenly it seemed to me that in this night-long, river flow of trains, I saw the spirit of America at war!

Trains carrying double . . . men working double . . . factories doing double the job they did when war began . . . making sure that no boy of mine would go into battle without the food, the gun, the ammunition he must have!

• • •

Then, I had my answer. Then I was sure what I must do.

Share my car with not just one neighbor or two, but four or more. Have not two cups of coffee every day but only one, or none! Give not just one pint of blood to the Red Cross but two! Volunteer not five per cent for War Bonds but the ten per cent I should!

Give double . . . save double . work double . . . carry double my load! That's how I could help my boy! And I knew if other men could do it—I could do it, too!

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BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Text of Executive Order For New Food Authority

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The text of the executive order issued by President Roosevelt today centralizing authority for the production and distribution of food in a new agency headed by Chester C. Davis:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, particularly by the First War Powers Act, 1941, as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of food to meet war and essential civilian needs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The Food Production Administration (except the Farm Credit Administration), the Food Distribution Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Extension Service are hereby consolidated within the Department of Agriculture into an Administration of Food Production and Distribution to be under the direction and supervicion of an Administrator. The Administrator shall be appointed by the President and shall be directly responsible to him.

2. All of the powers, functions, and duties conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by Executive Order No. 9,280 dated Dec. 5, 1942, are transferred to and shall be exercised by the Administrator. The Secretary of Agriculture shall, however, continue as Chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee set up by Section 7 (A) of Executive Order 9,280 to advise the Administrator, and the Administrator shall become a member of such Committee. The Secretary of Agriculture shall continue as a member of the War Production Board as provided in Section 7B of Executive Order No. 9,280. The Secretary of Agriculture shall continue as the American representative on the Combined Food Board.

3. The personnel, property, and records used primarily in the administration of the functions, powers, and duties transferred and consolidated by this order are transferred to the Administrator. So much of the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds available to the Department of Agriculture for the said purposes as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine shall be transferred to the Administrator for use in connection with the exercise of the functions, powers, and duties so transferred. The authority heretofore vested in the Secretary of Agriculture over personnel of divisions, bureaus, and agencies transferred to and consolidated under the Administrator is vested in the Administrator. The powers in respect to labor and manpower heretofore vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the orders of the Economic Stabilization Director or the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission are vested in the Administrator. The authority heretofore vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Title IV of Executive Order 9,250 is vested in the Administrator.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The White House,
March 26, 1943.

Canadian Parliament Soon To Act on Health Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—It seems almost certain that health insurance legislation will be passed at this parliamentary session. Changes in the draft legislation may of course be made by the House committee now discussing the plan laid before it by Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, but when that is over, the bills will come before Parliament. Before the main body of legislation is ready, a bill covering a scheme to encourage "physical fitness," a natural preliminary to health insurance, will be introduced.

The health insurance will be in the form of "enabling" bills. In this way the constitutional difficulty will be avoided, and there will be no necessity of getting the British North America Act amended to give the Federal Parliament jurisdiction over health insurance. The provinces will administer the plan, and their legislatures will have to pass laws based on the federal legislation, making whatever changes may be needed for special provincial conditions. This course was followed when old age pensions were introduced.

Thus the constitutional barrier will be cleared, but there will of necessity be negotiations on distribution of costs. According to the present plan about $130,000,000 of the total of $256,000,000 will have to be shouldered by the government and most of this will have to be paid by the federal treasury. There may be readjustments later on, but as long as the war lasts, and the federal government monopolizes the field of income and corporation income tax, the provincial financial burden cannot be made too heavy.

It is pretty obvious that the federal health legislation will not be ready in time for the provinces to take action during the present sessions of their legislatures. Their action will doubtless come in about a year's time. This will give the provinces an opportunity to make whatever change may be necessary to suit the legislation to the special conditions existing in the different provinces. It is believed that within two years a national health insurance program will be in active operation throughout the Dominion.

The health insurance benefits will come from a fund to which contributions will be made by those who are insured, by employers of insured persons, by the province on behalf of those of limited means and by federal government grants. Adult insured persons will contribute about $26 a year. It is suggested that for persons employed under some form of contract of service, the dues for health insurance will be collected in much the same way as those for unemployment insurance. Dues for about 4,000,000 adults will be collected under the "stamp system." The benefits from the health insurance are listed under five general heads: (a) Medical, surgical and obstetrical benefits; (b) Dental benefits; (c) pharmaceutical benefit (d) hospital benefit, and (e) nursing benefit.

The law will provide for the creation of a National Council on Health Insurance, the members of which will be the Director of National Insurance of the Department of Pensions, the Deputy Minister of Health of each province, representatives of each of the professional groups, doctors, dentists etc directly concerned in the administration of health insurance, of labor, industry, agriculture and of women's organizations. The council will advise the minister.

The health insurance program which promises to assume concrete form in the present session, is the result of a study that has been going on for many months.

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"NO MATTER WHAT THE HARDSHIPS"

By unanimous vote, the Boston Market Gardeners Association, the oldest organization of vegetable producers in America, recently passed a Resolution from which the following is an extract: —

"In view of the hardships being constantly and uncomplainingly suffered and the fighting spirit being shown by our sons and brothers, as revealed at Bataan, at Guadalcanal, at Buna Mission, on the seven seas, in North Africa, and on many another fighting front far from their New England homes and farms, we Farmers here today resolve that we will show a spirit worthy of them in planting and harvesting our crops in the coming season, and that we will produce vitally needed food no matter what the hardships and the difficulties we have to overcome."

THE FARMER IS PERFORMING SERVICE WHICH IS VITAL TO THE WAR EFFORT AND TO THE WELFARE OF THE HOME FRONT.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Norwegian Version of Nazi 'New Order'

Wide World

Artist Portrays Norway's Food Being Drained Away to the Reich

One of the first things the Nazis did after invading Norway and other European countries was to cream off tons of food for use of the German Army and civilians. This was done in many ways, usually disguised as commercial transactions. Actually the conquered peoples had to take money of questionable value in exchange for their food. This illustration is from a propaganda "stamp" dropped by United Nations planes over Norway. "Alt for Tyskland!" means "Everything for Germany!" The stamp is marked in the upper corners as of .15 of a krone, or a little less than 5 cents. S. S. S. in the lower corners stands for the old Norwegian byword: "The swine shall be slaughtered."

Allies Face Hard Decision on Food for Europe

Continued from Page 1

Relief Committee emphasized that the Committee is not sponsoring any movement advocating the lifting of the blockade, but the Committee contends that powdered milk and other such foods for children, nursing, and expectant mothers and invalids should nevertheless be sent in to an amount of 2,000 tons monthly.

Similar views are held by a number of relief experts not only here but in the United States as well.

Self-Preservation

Speaking of "future theaters of operations" in Europe where famine was rife, Mr. Lehman stated recently, "As a matter of self-preservation and to further our military cause, we cannot allow the plight of these people go unheeded." Not only for humanitarian reasons, but also from the viewpoint obtaining most effective support from the populations now under Nazi occupation, Mr. Lehman argued that food relief is essential during as well as after the war.

Actually, Mr. Lehman was referring in the main not to the necessity of sending food into Occupied Europe now, but to the urgent need of preparing now to rush food supplies into those areas of the Occupied Continent which will be liberated first when the United Nations invasion begins.

The British blockade policy was made clear in 1940 by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who laid down as a general rule that no food should be allowed to reach the occupied countries on the ground that responsibility for feeding the nations which were overrun by the German aggressors must rest on the Germans themselves.

Most Humanitarian Policy

The blockade is based on the belief that, in the last analysis, the most humanitarian policy is the one which brings the war to a close most quickly. According to this argument, even partial lifting of the blockade would result unavoidably in making more food available to the enemy and thus in prolonging the war.

In practice, however, the blockade of Axis-occupied Europe is by no means 100 per cent water-tight. Even apart from blockade runners which occasionally slip through the British and American navies' net, there are certain important loopholes which have been deliberately left open. Perhaps most important of these is Greece. Since August, 1942, Swedish ships have been taking to Greece from Canada 15,000 tons of wheat and about 3,000 tons of vegetables monthly. In addition to this, other foods are being taken in regularly from Turkey and Palestine. All these supplies are distributed in Greece under auspices of the International Red Cross, chiefly by Swedish Red Cross workers.

The British view is that Greece is a special case, and when the British Government agreed to allow these exceptions, it specified that they should not constitute a precedent. The essential difference between Greece and other occupied countries is that Greece has practically no industry and, for that matter, no agricultural resources which would be of any substantial help to the German war effort.

Situation in Greece

The Germans and Italians at first left many Greeks to starve, after taking most of the grain harvest and olive-oil crop. When the food situation became very bad, however, the Axis realized the necessity of doing something—if only from a propaganda viewpoint. An Italo-German food commission was set up in Athens. Frequent claims are put forward that the Axis is sending large amounts of food into Greece, and although definite confirmation is lacking, it seems probable that something under 100,000 tons has been sent in, mostly by Italy.

Even this amount, it is pointed out here, is insufficient to make any substantial difference in the Greek shortage. The conviction here is that most, if not all, the food the Axis supplies is now being given to Greek laborers who have been put to work fortifying the Greek coasts since the Anglo-American landings in North Africa.

Thus the Germans apparently are beginning to put into effect a policy similar to that for other occupied countries where the Nazis take care to see that workers in war industries and mines in France, Belgium, and Norway, for example, get special rations when their labor is useful to the Nazi war effort.

This aspect of the European food situation is an important one. It is not fully appreciated that the Germans when they want to are fully capable of giving not only normal rations but special rations to workers engaged on production essential to the Nazi war effort.

Miners' Ration Largest

Thus it is a fact that there are, for instance, 500,000 miners in Belgium, France, and Bulgaria who tie with German heavy workers in getting the largest food rations in Europe today.

How is this done? It is a mere matter of the distribution of available food resources. After the German overran most of Europe, they waited a long time to see whether the British would feed the occupied countries. Only after they had given up hope the British would take this responsibility off their hands did they get to doing it themselves.

Today, in the case of Norway, for example, the Germans send one-quarter of the total fats and one-half the cereals consumed in the country. This means shipping 150,000 tons of wheat yearly to Norway. The Nazis also supply two-thirds of Norway's sugar consumption, which means about 60,000 tons yearly.

The same is true of Belgium, where the Germans have had to supply cereals and some other products. These facts show plainly that when it is in German's interest not to let the people of the occupied countries starve, it is able to find food to carry out its plans.

Heavy Workers Get More

Recent figures show that in France also, increased rations have been granted to heavy workers in factories, the products of which are useful to the Nazis. Thus, while the normal bread ration in France is 68 ounces a week, the miners get 147 ounces and other heavy workers 87 ounces. In Belgium, where the normal bread ration is 55 ounces, the heavy workers get 86 ounces, the very heavy workers 103 ounces, and the miners 134 ounces a week. The same is true in varying degrees of sugar, meats and fats.

These facts and figures show plainly the way in which the Germans are using food as a weapon. In the opinion not only of British but also of American economic warfare experts, they prove that the Nazis could adequately assume responsibility for feeding the children and mothers in occupied countries if they were not so concerned with using available food to offer extra rations to people who will work for them.

Even so, the situation in most occupied countries today, according to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, is not quite so bad for children as it sometimes is painted. In France, for example, children under 6 have 5¼ liters of milk a week, or about a pint a day. Children from 6 to 14 do not fare so well, getting only 1¾ liters weekly, while expectant and nursing mothers get 3½ liters a week. It is admitted that in practice, this ration often is unavailable for the older children.

Thus, both the American and British economic warfare authorities share the conviction that the potential food resources of Occupied Europe are adequate to meet all needs of the population. The whole question reduced to its lowest terms comes down to the problem of manpower. The Nazis, having drained Europe and disrupted its farm production, are seen as fully responsible for shortages. Except for the aggressive domination of Naziism, Europe even today could grow enough food to make outside feeding unnecessary.

The fact is that while Britain, for instance, has increased its own food production by one third since the war started, despite heavy demands on its limited manpower for production of planes, tanks, and munitions, continental food production, on the contrary, has remained stationary because Hitler's policy has been to leave only enough labor on the land to produce food enough to feed his armies and war workers well, while the rest of the population, especially in the occupied countries, must live close to the starvation line.

It still is insufficiently realized that the blockade is essentially a sort of manpower war. This warfare is necessarily a long-term affair, and it is only lately that its effects on the Axis began to be fully felt. Heavy German losses in Russia have made the Axis manpower situation tight, which means that every man Hitler is obliged to divert from the armed forces or from the production of munitions onto the land or into plants for the producing of ersatz war materials and even ersatz foods which Germany is unable to obtain because of blockade weakens the Nazi war effort by so much.

Argument Refuted

Those who advocate sending more food now into Occupied Europe argue that this could be done through neutral distributing organizations without the Germans seizing it or without thereby releasing an equivalent amount of food to the Germans. This is denied emphatically by both British and American economic warfare experts here. Even in neutral and unoccupied countries, it is extremely difficult to prevent a certain amount of imported foods from finding their way into enemy hands. Where the resourceful Reichswher is on the spot, it is next to impossible, if not actually impossible.

The big point made by Economic Warfare officials is that after 3½ years, the blockade stage now has been reached when the German food position can be described as "vulnerable." With the cutting off of supplies from North Africa, particularly of oil seeds, and with the loss by the Axis of certain valuable areas in the Caucasus, Germany has begun to feel the pinch of the manpower-food problem very seriously.

The question is whether humanitarian arguments ought to outweigh these strategic considerations. Relief organizations are requesting the British and United States Governments to send 3,000 tons of children's food to France and 2,000 tons to Belgium. Economic Warfare supporters, however, ask how it is possible to draw the line there. What about Norway? So the debate continues.

In the end, the question is one for the supreme British and American war chiefs to decide. That is, in practice, it is up to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt to say whether the blockade should be loosened to let in a certain amount of food for humanitarian reasons or whether it is important at this vital stage to keep as tight a grip as possible on the Axis so as to hasten the hours of liberation and complete relief.

Allied Parley on Postwar Program Planned for Washington or London

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Col. Arthur Evans, a member of the British Parliament, said yesterday that members of the governing bodies of the United Nations have been invited to discuss a postwar advisory program either in Washington or London "in the not too distant future."

Colonel Evans, Chairman of the British Section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, said that he extended the invitation to leaders here.

The announcement stirred interest at the Capitol. Legislators said that if such a parley is held, it probably will convene in Washington as few felt that American representatives would agree to undertake such a trip while Congress is in session.

Colonel Evans, a guest during part of the Senate's session, said that details and arrangements for the meeting would be left in American hands.

He said that delegates could only recommend to their respective governments action to be taken on postwar programs, but expressed the conviction that "something very practical" might come out of such a meeting.

Over-All Labor Policy Aim of Industry Group

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—C. Donald Dallas, President of the Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., of New York, March 24 was named chairman of a newly organized Industrial Relations Policy Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, which will seek to develop an over-all labor policy for industry.

The Committee's work will be to study the impact of labor legislation and existing labor practices, and to develop recommendations to further industry's production of vital war goods.

Wallace Sees Americas As World Model

LIMA, Peru, March 26 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, told a press conference shortly after his arrival here last night that Pan-Americanism, which he described as an unfinished work still subject to perfection, undoubtedly will provide "the vertebral column" for any new world organization based on understanding among peoples.

The basic principle of Pan-Americanism, Mr. Wallace added, must be to build up the American peoples to an equal level of culture, identical standards of welfare, and common ideals.

"This Hemisphere's peoples," he said, "intuitively know the path leading to the superiority of America" but "in my opinion this is not enough. It is necessary to create such a state of harmony and understanding that all possibility or fear of imperialism will be eliminated."

The Vice-President was welcomed by a 21-gun salute, a cheering crowd of several thousands, and high officials on his arrival at the Lima Airport.

Army Planes Escort Him

Mr. Wallace, making an air tour of Latin America, was personally received by Col. Luis Solari, chief of the Peruvian presidential military household.

Eight Peruvian army pursuit ships escorted Mr. Wallace's plane from Talara, Peru, where he stopped briefly on the hop from Cali, Colombia. In another stop at Chiclayo, Peru, the Vice-President reviewed a guard of honor composed of aviation troops.

His next stop is Chile, for a ten-day tour of that 2,400-mile-long country.

In Santiago, President Rios of Chile described the forthcoming visit as "an event of transcendental importance in the history of Pan-American relations."

The President's views were expressed in the magazine Zigzag and a letter by Raul Morales, Minister of the Interior, recorded similar sentiments. Both were leaders in bringing about Chile's recent diplomatic break with the Axis.

Argentine Deputies on Hand

Santiago dispatches also said that two Argentine pro-democratic deputies, Eduardo Araujo and Carlos Cisneros, who are already on hand there to greet Mr. Wallace, have called for a congress of representatives of the American nations in Santiago in July to discuss the defense of democracy.

Mr. Wallace, crossing the equator for the first time in his flight from Colombia en route to Peru, was "ducked" by members of his party aboard the airplane.

They poured a cup of water over his head in an approximation of the traditional King Neptune rite practiced aboard ships when the equator is crossed.

The Vice-President laughed at his initiation.

6,000 Cincinnatians Cement Americas Closer at Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Six thousand Cincinnatians chatted over the back fence with their South American neighbors here recently and became fairly well acquainted. They were doing their bit at lectures, forums and exhibitions to build hemisphere peace through understanding—co-operating in the long-range program of friendship which the United States Government is fostering with all Western Hemisphere Republics.

It was a four-day chat—an institute on inter-American affairs sponsored by the University of Cincinnati along with 30 local organizations ranging from Girl and Boy Scouts to the Foreign Policy Association. There were lectures by experts on Latin-American peoples and their affairs, exhibitions on South America at the museum and public libraries, forums and illustrated travelogues. It was one of 25 such institutes to be held at university centers throughout the country in co-operation with the Office of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C.

The high degree of interest shown here by citizens and students alike and their quick grasp of the ideal gave rise to assurance on the part of both the local and national sponsors that a new tide of good fellowship and good will through understanding has been begun which will make the good neighbor policy more than a policy among governments—really an established fact between peoples.

Uruguayan Sounds Keynote

Peter Pomeroy, a native of Montevideo, Uruguay, and an exchange student at the University of Cincinnati, opened the Institute with an illustrated talk on the peoples of South America. He sounded the keynote, reaffirmed later in the Institute by authorities on South America, that the people on the other side of the equator are different, have different modes of life, but are, nevertheless, human and in no way abnormal.

As Thomas R. Ybarra, author and commentator, declared, "Where we in the United States might seem abnormal to South Americans and they to us because of differences in habits, mannerisms and the like, all that is needed is a recognition here and there that we all are human beings—eager to live in peace and let live, likable when understood and normal respectively to our and their own way of life.

"We in this country as individuals can do much to assure the continuation and expansion of the good neighbor policy which was well started long before Pearl Harbor but given such a big boost since that tragic event. We can strive to understand the peoples of the Latin Americas by learning about them as you are doing at this Institute. We can insist that our Government and our business firms send the right kind of men as our representatives—men who can get along with these neighbors, who understand them and can hold their confidence. We must show our willingness to help them but not dominate them, and we must continue our interest in them after the war."

Changed View of Monroe Doctrine

Mr. Ybarra pointed out that the Monroe Doctrine is now looked upon by the South Americans as a symbol of protection instead of aggression and that they recognize where the real aggressors are. They are united with the United States to maintain the democratic way of life which they love as much as we do, he brought out.

Dr. Dana Gardner Munro, director of the School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, reiterated this plea for a continuation of the good neighbor policy. He also expressed gratitude for the hearty co-operation given by these southern republics in the united front against totalitarianism.

"The value of their aid is inestimable," declared Dr. Munro. "It has made possible the ferry to Africa which would otherwise have been impossible. It protects the Panama Canal. It has given us important air and naval bases and many other helps which must necessarily remain secret and which are important beyond our present comprehension.

"Can this present highly satisfactory spirit of co-operation be continued beyond the war? It is up to us," Dr. Munro declared.

Tons of Surplus Food to Shift From Warehouses to Civilians

Continued from Page 1

also said that he had heard that excess stocks of canned milk are now running as high as 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 cans above requirements for the next six months.

Danger of Spoilage

Spokesmen for the food industry have predicted that the Government will be forced to release from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 cases of foods for civilian consumption within a year to keep them from "blowing up." "Blowing up" is a trade term used to describe spoilage of canned goods.

Food Distribution Administration officials decided it would be impossible to put their stock back on grocery shelves because some of it has been labeled "not for sale" and some has faded or torn labeling. The released stock is expected to help keep school lunch programs going for about three months, or until the end of the present school year.

The holdings, vigorously attacked by the Massachusetts Taxpayers Association, were stored by the old Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in every State in the Union. In some places it is in regular warehouses, but it has also been stored in barns and even church cellars. Great stocks of evaporated milk on hand were accumulated for shipment to England, but were not shipped because lend-lease switched to dried milk. Some of the evaporated milk has already been released to the food industry for civilian distribution.

Japanese-Owned Machinery In Storage Urged as Farm Aid

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (AP)—Gathering dust in Southern California warehouses, an official of the War Production Board declares, are many Japanese-owned tractors, trucks, and other farm machinery sorely needed on the United States food-production front.

How to get the machinery out and put it to work?

Burnette J. Daniels, regional WPB counsel, concedes this is a sizable legal problem. But, he adds:

"If the Government can take the American farmer's sixth automobile tire, it should be able to take this unused, Japanese-owned farm machinery."

Individual Contact

Under existing laws, Mr. Daniels said in an interview yesterday, every Japanese who stored farm implements prior to evacuation would have to be contacted individually—"the war would be over before we got it released."

The Office of War Information last Feb. 16 quoted Russell T. Robinson, Chief of the Evacuee Property Division, as stating in his report that the Japanese sold or leased most of their equipment—that only five machines were found stored at Salinas and only 13 tractors and six trucks in the Sacramento Valley.

But Mr. Daniels avers agricultural equipment reposing idly in warehouses of Los Angeles and Orange Counties is in "substantial quantity."

Supporting Mr. Daniel's inventory, Chairman John M. Gault of the Los Angeles County American Legion Council's War Advisory Committee states that 200 to 300 Japanese-owned tractors have been found in barns and warehouses in Orange County alone. He has demanded these be seized.

Estimate of 267 Tractors

An official of the State Department of Agriculture recently estimated 267 Japanese-owned tractors are stored in Southern California.

"I have found War Production Board officials eager to do everything that can be done to expedite the release of this machinery to California farmers, who need it badly," Mr. Daniels commented.

He said he had been advised by the United States Attorney General's office that responsibility for releasing this idle equipment rests with the United States Department of Agriculture, but, he added, there appears to have been "a great deal of buck passing" in dealing with the problem.

A legislative investigation of implement storage by evacuees has been promised by State Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles. Meanwhile, says Mr. Daniels, the WPB will continue to seek means for eliminating red tape now enveloping legal seizure efforts.

Land Army Job for Davis

Continued from Page 1

have piled up until Mr. Wickard has become swamped.

An impression of the immensity of the job that has been thrust on this Indiana farmer can be gained from the White House announcement which said that even with the major duties to be taken over by Mr. Davis, Mr. Wickard would continue as a member of the War Production Board, the Economic Stabilization Board, the Combined Food Board and other committees "which now consume a large portion of his time and prevent his giving to the administration of operation activities the time he would like to devote to such administration."

Well Qualified for Job

No one in Washington doubts the excellency of qualifications which Mr. Davis brings to his new job.

Long engaged in farm journal work and in the campaign for enactment of the McNary-Haugen farm program, Mr. Davis came to Washington with the New Deal in 1933 to head the AAA production division, and was named AAA Administrator in December, 1934. In 1936, President Roosevelt sent him to Europe to study international trade. Later he was named a Governor of the Federal Reserve System, a job from which he resigned in 1941 to become President of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Mo. He is obtaining a leave of absence from the bank to take over direction of the nation's biggest home-front problem.

One of the first jobs assigned to Mr. Davis on his arrival here next week will be the establishment of some sort of land army, President Roosevelt said. The President said he did not like that word, but said that the services of thousands of women, girls and boys would be needed on farms this summer and he was sure farmers would overcome their prejudice against such an army as English farmers did when the food production problem became serious.

The executive order setting up Mr. Davis' new "Administration of Food Production and Distribution" issued by the White House said he is to be administrator of the Food Production Administration (except the Farm Credit Administration), the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Extension Service.

"The administrator shall be appointed by the President and shall be directly responsible to him," the order says.

Bill Changes Status Of Certain Seamen

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Merchant seamen serving on vessels operated directly or through agents by the War Shipping Administration were returned to the status of private employees under a bill signed March 25 by President Roosevelt.

Formerly seamen serving on such vessels technically became Government employees and surrendered many rights as private employees in exchange for what they considered less desirable protection under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

The legislation also broadens coverage afforded merchant seamen and officers under the war risk insurance program and amends the ship requisition laws to prohibit the War Shipping Administration from requisitioning title to a vessel and later determining that only requisition of use is required.

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Lewis Stands Firm on Wage Demand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26 — John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President whose demand for a $2 wage increase for his Union threatens to pull down the dikes against inflation, told the Senate Truman Committee today that he wasn't going to back down on his demands while the Government allowed industry to reap war profits which he said were vast and inflationary.

Mr. Lewis told the committee that the government on the one hand induced inflation by "excessive rewards to industry for producing essential war materials" and on the other hand sought to fight inflation by "saying to 50,000,000 American workers that we can't do anything for you."

A belligerent witness who had been subpoenaed by the Senate Committee to Investigate the War Effort when he refused to appear voluntarily, the Mine Workers' President claimed that industry was extracting $4,800,000,000 worth of war profits out of the nation's defense program and argued that the wage demands of workers held in them no comparable inflationary threat.

"Freezing" of Contracts Urged

Mr. Lewis appeared before a packed Senate caucus room just after John Frey, President of the Metal Trades Union of the American Federation of Labor had proposed that the Wagner Act be suspended for the duration in the interests of encouraging labor unity and speeding war production. Specifically, Mr. Frey claimed that West Coast shipyard "raiding" of A. F. of L. strength by Congress of Industrial Organizations representatives was being encouraged by the National Labor Relations Board acts. Mr. Frey proposed, to stop such jurisdictional disputes, which he said were slowing production by as much as 10 per cent in some areas, that all labor contracts be "frozen" for the duration and said he was ready to sign an agreement with C. I. O. representatives to maintain the labor status quo until the war ended.

Mr. Lewis, who had been waiting while this testimony was given, spoke briefly on absenteeism when called by the Committee, attributing it chiefly to lack of physical ability to work long hours, resulting partially from inadequate diet and housing facilities.

The veteran of many a mine dispute warmed briskly to his subject when the Committee asked him what he personally proposed to do to help ward off inflation in the United States. Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine told Mr. Lewis that the American people believed that he was one of those who held a big finger in the dike against inflation.

U. S. Steel "Ad" Cited

"I would be happy if anything I could do would help to stem the tide of inflation," Mr. Lewis replied, and produced immediately a United States Steel Corporation advertisement setting forth how many millions the concern had set aside for replacements, wear and usage of facilities, payments to stockholders, and kindred items.

"When you can show me that corporations have returned to their ante-bellum status on profits, then I will join in asking for the status quo ante bellum for labor," he announced.

An agile and sparring witness, Mr. Lewis jockeyed the committee into defending its own record on corporations while saying little about labor's relation to inflation. Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Committee Chairman, pointed out to the labor leader that the Committee had obtained renegotiation of Government contracts with industry which already had saved $1,000,000,000, adding that pursuit of "cost-plus" profits was being continued relentessly.

A brisk exchange followed the remark of Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota that for Mr. Lewis to say the coal miners were starving was "pure demagoguery," and the United Mine Workers president replied:

"Hungry" Explained

"I say that the coal miners are hungry because they are suffering from dietary deficiency."

Mr. Lewis said a union survey covering the period from August, 1939, to February, 1943, showed that cost of food available in the mining regions had increased 124.6 per cent.

"They can't pay these prices if they continue to get the wages they now receive," he said.

He added that underground day workers average $7 a day and above-ground workers $6. Mr. Lewis said union dues were $1.50 a month and under questioning recalled they had been increased from $1 to $1.50 last November.

He said the union had $8,000,000 in its Treasury and said it was necessary to build up this reserve for "postwar rehabilitation and depression."

U. S. Has Huge Pool Of Women Workers

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 26

The Census Bureau estimated today that there are 10,600,000 married women in more than 100 industrial centers in the country who are "potentially available for war work."

The estimate was based on 1940 census figures, but the Bureau said that "most of these women are undoubtedly still outside the labor force."

Vacation Trips Are Approved But They Should Be Shorter

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Uncle Sam has put his O. K. on Americans taking vacations this coming summer but one of his nephews, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, adds a word of caution against those planning long holiday treks.

Vacationists will have to take their chances on getting accommodations on public transportation systems, the ODT head said, adding that Americans will be discouraged from beginning or ending vacation trips over week ends, when travel is at a peak.

One of the things which Mr. Eastman earnestly hopes to keep away from is rationing of travel and he gives the assurance that if the public will continue to cooperate, rationing of transportation facilities, now over-burdened with war work, will not have to be resorted to.

Mr. Eastman proposes that people take shorter vacation trips this year and that employers spread employees' vacations over several months so too many persons will not be traveling at once.

The Pullman Company, whose cars in normal times carry the bulk of transcontinental vacation travelers, are in this war up to their very last car. For example:

1. Every two minutes and forty-eight seconds, on the average, a car full of uniformed men boards a Pullman.
2. During 1942 more than 7,000,000 trips were made by members of Uncle Sam's armed forces via Pullman.
3. The average trip is more than 1,500 miles.
4. Pullman cars will make 185,000 long-distance trips on military service this year.
5. As many as one-half of the entire fleet of 7,000 Pullmans is required for military use on given days.
6. Hundreds of Pullmans are "on alert" day and night, awaiting military orders.
7. Sixty-six per cent of troops on mass movements ride Pullman.
8. Pullman headquarters is on a 24-hour day, seven days a week, until the war is won.
9. Civilian traffic for essential wartime travel has greatly increased.
10. Maximum use of available space is imperative.

The ODT not only asks people to make Pullman reservations but that if found the space can't be used to cancel it promptly.

If only essential travel is carried on this year—and vacation travel is considered essential—visiting Aunt Minnie and a weekend jaunt to New York is not—the railroads feel certain they can handle the load, although they warn there will be certain inconveniences.

Flowering Gardens

North and South Carolina's celebrated gardens are beginning to bloom in all their spring glory. Flaming azaleas in a medley of tints and hues, framed by garlands of Spanish moss, amid the warm coloring of camellias cast their reflection in pools, near historic Charleston. Here are the world's famous garden estates, seen from the Magnolia Gardens, the Middleton Gardens, the Cypress Gardens, and the newly opened Mateeba Gardens. At Summerville, South Carolina's, "Flower Town" are the Municipal Azalea Gardens of 28,000 variety bloom. In a lovely series of gardens between Georgetown and Myrtle Beach, are the great Brookgreen Gardens in a magnificent background of sculptured art. In a unique setting across the bay from Frazier's Point, are the flower-starred meadows of Belle Isle Gardens, one of the loveliest spots of the South. North Carolina blooms its floral beauty at Mount Mitchell State Park and Pisgah National Forest. For Asheville visitors both near-by preserves flame in spring garden coloration. In and around the resorts of Pinehurst and Southern Pines are many public gardens and garden estates with miles of blooming lanes. Near Blowing Rock are the Blue Ridge Rhododendron Gardens in wild and formal formation. Near Wilmington are the world-known Airline Gardens of more than 400,000 azalea blooms in a setting of rare plant life. For nature lovers of wild scenic grandeur is the floral beauty of Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

All in Stride

The average hotel user, who is a pretty good cross-section of the average citizen, is taking war restrictions and privations in his stride. This was the opinion of F. Harold Van Orman, President of the American Hotel Association, who recently completed a trip on essential hotel business which took him to many sections of the country. "Normal war restrictions," he said, "have made it necessary to curtail or eliminate entirely many of the services which hotels formerly supplied to guests. The draft had made tremendous inroads in our trained personnel and we have had to replace them with willing but untrained workers. Women have taken the place of men in many instances, and in the essentially male jobs older men have relieved younger ones for service in the armed forces. Nonetheless," he said, "in all my recent travels, hotel men have told me that their patrons are accepting this necessary substandard service patriotically and with good grace."

Trouser-Cuff Appeal Doesn't Get Far

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—A proposal to put the cuffs back on men's trousers has been rejected after discussion with the clothing industry, the War Production Board reports, and instead of listing restrictions it is likely that all frills and "useless" trimming on women's and men's sweaters and other knitted apparel will be eliminated.

The men's and boys' clothing industry advisory committee, concluded at a meeting with WPB officials that the wool situation did not warrant relaxation of any present restrictions on men's clothing.

The woolen fabric situation is less favorable because of lend-lease requirements.

The clothing manufacturers reported their major difficulties now is in obtaining rayon fabrics for linings.

The knit goods industry advisory committee recommended to WPB several conservation measures. One calls for a 50 per cent cut in the number of styles, with no producer making more than 20 styles in any line. Also proposed was the elimination of pleats, tucks and bellows on the pockets of knitted garments.

Murray Calls Bill to Draft Labor a Snare

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Terming the Austin-Wadsworth labor draft bill a "dangerous snare," Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee today that badly planned contract allocations rather than a manpower shortage are largely responsible for war production problems.

In a statement read by Van A. Bittner, assistant to the President of the United Steel Workers of America, Mr. Murray said some war plants had expanded labor forces in areas not equipped to handle such concentrations of workers.

In other instances, he added, industry refused to pay adequate wages or complained of a labor shortage while refusing to hire available Negro workers or women. He blamed "uninformed, inexpert local draft boards" for withdrawing "sorely needed workers in many areas."

"If we are struggling with a problem of using our manpower most effective, . . . we will make no constructive contribution if we decide that the thing to do is simply pass a law saying that the local draft boards shall have the power to send men wherever the local board may determine," Mr. Murray's statement said.

"It is not only no contribution to pass such a law, it is a dangerous snare and a delusion. Passage of the bill would lull the nation into a false sense of security with the notion that we had solved our manpower problem, when in fact we had not even tackled the problem."

Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, C. I. O., termed the bill a "proposal to apply snap-the-whip, crack-down, labor draft compulsion on American labor" at a time when it is attempting to achieve full employment in war plants.

"Apparently," he said, "it is an easier task for some, at least, to propose total regimentation for American workers than to eliminate wasteful, nonessential advertising, production of nonessential farm products and luxury industries which eat up valuable manpower and materials."

Georgia Governor Calls for Bids

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 26 (AP)—Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia said yesterday that in next year's presidential selections his State would go "with those who offer us most."

Mr. Arnall made the prediction in an address before the Southern Governors' Conference here. He said the South's 115 electoral votes may become the deciding factor in national politics.

"So far as I am concerned, and so far as Georgia is concerned, we are going with those who offer us most. We are going to be cold-blooded and hard hearted about it," Mr. Arnall stated.

Gov. Sam Jones of Louisiana echoed Mr. Arnall's statement, but Governors Melville Broughton of North Carolina, Prentice Cooper of Tennessee and Spessard Holland of Florida, differed with the two younger Chief Executives.

Mr. Jones, outspoken critic of much of the national New Deal, said the South had received only "some crumbs from the table of the privileged in the last eight or ten years," while "doubtful states" had received much more.

Roosevelt Son Asks 'Dad' to Pay Dues

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Marines do not have much time these days to attend to such things as back-home church dues. One of them recently received word from the senior warden of his church that he was behind in his normal contributions.

He replied, in effect: "Dad, if your check is still good, you pay my dues and when the war is over I'll pay you back."

The communicant was Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt, United States Marines, then at Camp Pendleton, Calif. The senior warden was his father, President Roosevelt, of St. James Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, N. Y.

Bishop Adna Wright Leonard of the Methodist Church related this story to newspapermen here in telling of a conversation he had with the President's eldest son during a tour of Army and Navy posts.

Ben B. Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (AP)—Superior Court Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who passed on here today, was long a prominent California and Colorado jurist.

He had occupied the bench in the Children's Court of Conciliation, which he founded some years ago.

Judge Lindsey was famous as a writer and lecturer as well as a jurist, and during his world travels had been honored by several rulers.

A lifelong campaigner for political reforms, he frequently was embroiled in battles and one such controversy led to his removal from his court post in Denver in 1927.

In 1934 he was elected Superior Court Judge by the largest vote ever cast in a similar election in California.

Labor Bargaining Action at Toronto

TORONTO, March 26 (AP)—The Ontario Legislature's Select Committee on Collective Bargaining recommended today that collective bargaining be made compulsory for all persons in the Province employing 15 or more individuals, except for certain exempted classifications.

H. L. Hagey (Lib.), Brantford, introduced in the Legislature the Committee's report along with a labor bill which would provide for the establishment of a separate division of the Supreme Court of Ontario to be known as a labor court for the administration of the act.

Postwar 'Vacuum' Seen Drawing Food

NEW YORK, March 26—Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, warns that Europe's postwar needs will make it difficult "to keep our own people fed even as well as they've been fed in war time," the British Radio reported yesterday.

The British broadcast, which was recorded here, said that Lord Woolton said that "countless thousands of people in the world weren't getting enough to eat, particularly in those lands that Hitler is robbing and starving. The moment he is defeated and they are free, their desperate need will be like an enormous vacuum, sucking away the food supplies of the world."

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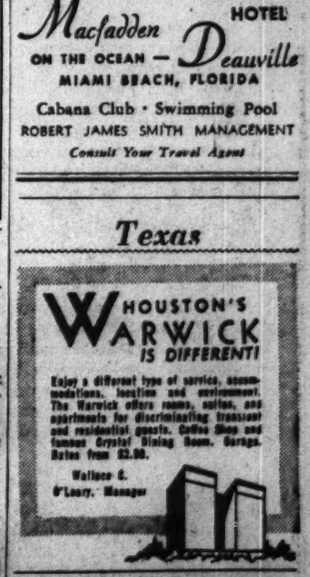

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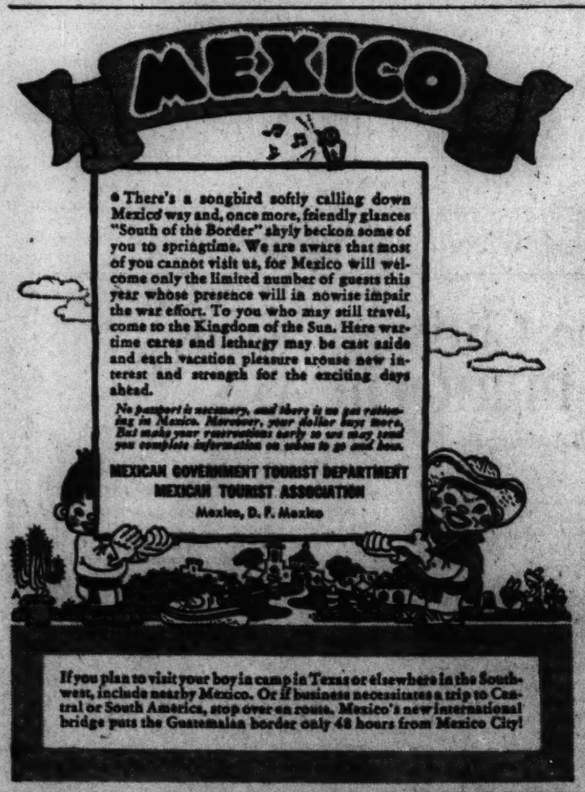

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The Home Forum

Adequate Armor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT all ages, soldiers engaging in active combat have used the kind of armor, or means of protection, suitable for use in the type of warfare in which they have participated. The helmets, shields, and coats of mail utilized in ancient times have been replaced by many modern devices, but the purpose is the same, to protect the men in the armed forces.

During the days of the early prophets, as well as throughout the Christian era, spiritually-minded men and women turning to God in prayer, with an unfaltering faith in His goodness and power, have experienced protection from disease, danger, death, fear, and famine, as well as from other phases of evil. Thus it was proved that righteousness, spiritual understanding, faith, and fidelity to Truth constitute a trustworthy armor. This armor is not material, but wholly spiritual. The Apostle Paul in his letter to the Ephesians (6:13-17) said: **"Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand. Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness; and your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God."**

The spiritual armor to which Paul called attention is valuable to men on the battlefields and in all walks of life. Wherever the path of duty may lead one, the protection of Truth is necessary, and righteousness is indispensable. Faith in God and a consciousness of present salvation through the supremacy of Spirit bring the assurance of safety and ability to stand firm for the right.

* * *

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, while appreciating the necessity of the armament of navies, understood and demonstrated, and taught others to understand and rely upon, the spiritual power and protection of right thinking, which is available to all, whether on land or sea. Christian Science teaches that all good thoughts, spiritual thoughts, come from God, and that these thoughts have unlimited protective power and efficiency. Mrs. Eddy declares (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210), **"Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort."** And in the next paragraph she says, **"The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty."**

Perhaps the soldier serving in the armed forces of his country and feeling that he may ask, "How may I avail myself of the armor which Paul said was ample protection against the shafts of evil?" In answer to this question it may be said that the attainment of spiritual-mindedness is of prime importance. The study of the Bible, and of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and other writings by Mrs. Eddy, constitute an invaluable aid to every individual who desires to replace sinful, doubtful, fearful thoughts with constructive spiritual thoughts. When we observe that thoughts unlike truth, love, purity, joy, righteousness are being entertained in our mental home, then we must immediately undergo a mental renovation by filling our consciousness with the pure, true, lovely, spiritual, right thoughts which proceed abundantly from the divine Mind, God. An honest, consistent endeavor in this right activity will bring glorious results.

* * *

While traveling, a young student of Christian Science found it necessary to wait several hours in a large city before taking a train to a place he was to visit. During this period of waiting he was faced with evil temptations, among which was the offer of intoxicating liquor as well as other forms of sinful indulgence. With calmness and firmness he utilized his armor of right thoughts. He thought of how Christian Science had revealed to him that there is no pleasure in wrongdoing; that evil has no attractive features; that sinful indulgence can never be profitable; and that one is satisfied only with what God gives. The result of this right thinking and positive rejection of evil suggestions was an overwhelming sense of gratitude and peace, and a complete removal of the temptation.

Christ Jesus proved many times that his armor of good thoughts afforded him ample protection when danger seemed imminent. When his enemies, desiring his destruction, led him to the brow of a hill to cast him down, he passed through the crowd unharmed and went his way. Daniel knew he was innocent of wrongdoing, and he cherished no resentment against those who were instrumental in causing the king to put him into the den of lions. His good thoughts, his righteousness, purity, and spiritual understanding, served as an adequate armor throughout the night of confinement.

Divine Love is an ever-available shield; its use ensures the protection of the user. Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellany, pp. 188, 189): **"When divine Love gains admittance to a humble heart, that individual ascends the scale of miracles and meets the warmest wish of men and angels. Clad in invincible armor, grasping the sword of Spirit, you have started in this sublime ascent, and should reach the mount of revelation; for if ye would run, who shall hinder you?"**

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There is a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by C. G. Wilson

THE ISLAND OF GULLS, ON THE MAINE COAST

AT DAWN THE GULLS would arrive and crake with their shrill voices. We would waken, then and look from the cottage window over the little bay whose waters lapped our porch foundation, delighting in the soft explosions of white wings.

All day they would be with us: soaring silently on motionless wings above the sea when the tide was high. At times there would be but a few gulls in the air, as though standing patrol. The others would be at rest, roosting in long rows on the ledges of Duck Rock, floating on the sea like little ivory fleets of high-prowed Grecian galleys, or perched like weathercocks on the ridgepoles of cottage and fishhouse.

When the tide went out and the bottom of the bay lay bare, the gulls became landlubbers. They stalked about through the limp bronze seaweed, peered with cocked heads into the crannies of the rocks, waded the greenish pools in the hollows, ever alert for the possibility of food.

It is, however, at the hour of sunset that the gulls are the most beautiful. Above the water, crimson and gold, they pinion in their intricate arabesque, their slender wings and bodies flamingo-colored from the sun. They are silent at this time as though they themselves feel the charm of the scene. The sun drops behind the horizon and the outlying reefs beyond the channel lose their gilded tips, glow for a moment like half-submerged amethysts, then turn dull and gray. The dusk has come. A gull cries shrilly and flaps his wings in flight. Others follow, and in a moment the whole flock goes winging out across the sea to the Island of the Gulls, which no man inhabits.

Odpowiedni pancerz

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

POPRZEŻ WSZYSTKIE wieki żołnierze w boju używali rodzaj pancerza, lub sposobu ochrony, odpowiedni do użytku w takiej wojnie w której uczestniczyli. Hełmy, tarcze, i kolczugi używane w starożytnych czasach zamieniono na nowoczesne przyrządy lecz cel ich jest ten sam, aby chronić ludzi przy wojsku.

Podczas życia wczesnych proroków jakoteż i poprzez epokę chrześcijańską duchowo-usposobieni mężczyźni i niewiasty zwracający się do Boga w modlitwie z pewnością wiary w Jego dobrotliwość i siłę, doświadczyli ochronę od choroby, niebezpieczeństwa, śmierci, bojaźni i głodu, jakoteż i od innych postaci zła. W ten sposób było dowiedzione że sprawiedliwość, duchowne zrozumienie, wiara i wierność do Prawdy, stanowią pancerz godny ufności. Pancerz ten nie jest materyalnem lecz całkowicie duchownym. Apostół Paweł w liście swem Do Efezów (6:13-17) powiedział: „A przetoż weźmijcie zupełną zbroję Bożą, abyście mogli dać odpór w dzień zły, a wszystko wykonawszy, ostać się. Stójcież tedy, przepasawszy biodra wasze prawdą, i oblekłszy pancerz sprawiedliwości, i obuwszy nogi w gotowość Ewangielii pokoju, a nade wszystko wziąwszy tarczę wiary, którąbyście mogli wszystkie strzały ogniste onego złośnika zagasić. Przyłbicę też zbawienia weźmijcie i miecz Ducha, który jest słowo Boże!"

Duchowny pancerz do którego zwrócił się Paweł cenny jest ludziom na polu walki i we wszystkich sferach życia. Gdziekolwiek droga obowiązku może prowadzić, ochrona Prawdy potrzebną jest, a sprawiedliwość jest niezbędną. Wiara w Boga, świadomość obecnego zbawienia przez zwierzchnictwo Ducha przynoszą zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa i zdolności do stania odważnie po stronie słuszności.

Chociaż Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, Mary Baker Eddy, oceniała potrzebę uzbrojenia okrętów wojennych, zrozumiała i okazała i nauczyła drugich aby zrozumieli i polegali na duchownej sile i ochronie sprawnego myślenia które jest do nabycia wszystkim czy to na lądzie lub na morzu. Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy że wszystkie dobre myśli, duchowne myśli, pochodzą od Boga i że te myśli mają nieograniczoną siłę ochrony i przydatności. Mrs. Eddy oświadcza (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany—Pierwszy Kościół Chrystusa, Uczonego, i Różności, str. 210), „Dobre myśli są to nieprzenikliwy pancerz; odziany nim jesteś całkowicie chroniony od napadów błędu wszelakiego." A w następnym rozdziale mówi ona, „Sprawiedliwy myśliciel mieszka pod cieniem Wszechmocnego."

Być może że żołnierz służący przy siłach zbrojnych kraju swego, i czując że jest on dobrze zaopatrzony w ekwipunek, zapyta się, „W jaki sposób mogę skorzystać z pancerza który, jak rzekł Paweł, jest dostateczną ochroną przeciwko pociskom zła?" W odpowiedzi na zapytanie to można rzec że osiągnięcie duchowo-myślności jest pierwszej wagi. Nauka Pisma Świętego i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego), i innych pism Mrs. Eddy, stanowią nieocenioną pomoc dla każdej osoby która pragnie zamienic grzeszne, wątpliwe, bojaźliwe myśli na konstrukcyjne duchowne myśli. Gdy zauważymy że myśli w przeciwieństwie do prawdy, miłości, czystości, radości, i sprawiedliwości są goszczone w naszym domu umysłowem, wtedy musimy natychmiast doświadczyć umysłowego odświeżenia przez napełnienie naszej świadomości czystemi, prawdziwemi, pięknemi, duchownemi, sprawnemi myślami które wychodzą obfitnie z boskiej Myśli, Boga. Prawdziwe, stałe usiłowanie w tej sprawnej czynności przyniesie znakomite skutki.

Podczas podróży, pewien młody uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, musiał czekać parę godzin we wielkim mieście zanim mógł wsiąść na pociąg do miejscowości którą miał odwiedzić. Podczas czasu spędzonego na czekaniu był on narażony na pokusy, między któremi była oferta trunków upajających jakoteż i inne kształty grzesznego zezwolenia. Spokojnie i z pewnością użył on swego pancerza sprawnych myśli. Pomyślał on jak Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawiła mu że niema przyjemności w uczynkach niesprawnych; że zło niema żadnych powabnych cech; że grzeszne zezwolenie nigdy nie może być zyskowne; i że człowiek jest zadowolony tylko tem które daje Bóg. Wynik sprawnego myślenia i wyraźnego odrzucenia złych namów było nadmierne uczucie wdzięczności i zgody, i całkowite uchylenie pokusy.

Chrystus Jezus dowiódł wiele razy że jego pancerz sprawnych myśli dał mu dostatecznej ochrony gdy niebezpieczeństwo groziło. Gdy nieprzyjaciele, pragnąc go zniszczyć, poprowadzili go nad brzeg urwiska aby go doń strącic, przeszedł on przez tłum, nieuszkodzony, i szedł swą drogą. Daniel wiedział że był niewinnym czynienia zła, i nie miał w sercu nieprzyjaźni przeciwko tym którzy spowodowali że król wtrącił go do jaskini lwiej. Jego sprawne myśli, jego sprawiedliwość, czystość, i duchowne zrozumienie służyło jako dostateczny pancerz poprzez całą noc uwięzienia.

Boska Miłość jest zawsze-do-nabycia tarczą; użytek jej zapewni ochronę dla tego który ją użyje. Mrs. Eddy napisała (Miscellany—Różności, str. 188, 189), „Gdy boska Miłość wstąpi do skromnego serca, człowiek ten wznosi się stopniowo po cudach i napotka najczulsze pragnienie ludzi i aniołów. Odziany w niezwyciężony pancerz, chwycąc miecz Ducha, począłeś te szczytne wznoszenie się, i powinieneś osiągnąć szczytu objawienia; bowiem gdybyś chciał biec, któż ma ci przeszkodzić?"

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzą Chrześcijańską są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

The Nature of True Freedom

I CAN'T TELL YOU what freedom is. It's different for each person, it's the thing that belongs to you and makes you an individual. A democratic society undertakes the duty of providing breathing space for your individuality. A democratic society leaves room for every man to grow. If you could take fingerprints of freedom, press each man's idea of freedom down on the inky pad they use for fingerprinting, you'd have as many different freedoms as thumb whorls. No two alike.

That's what freedom is about. That's the essence of it, but there are certain standards nevertheless to measure freedom by. . . .

A free man is masterless. But he is free to act as he believes only if the society in which he lives is a free society of equals. True freedom and equality are inseparable.

Some people say: "This talk about equality means you're going to take a lot of freedom away from some people who have got used to it."

But freedom does not mean the absence of all restriction. If you go into a theater and sit down in one seat and put your hat on the seat beside you and your coat on the other, the usher will come along and say, "You've only got one ticket, mister." It won't occur to you to complain that the usher restricted your freedom, because "one ticket, one seat" is the established custom in our theaters. This is the principle of equality. Its application of necessity implies restriction in certain well-defined fields. "As if it harmed me, giving others the same chances and rights as myself. As if it were not indispensable to my own rights that others should possess the same."—From "We Live to Be Free," by EMMA GELDERS STERNE. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

"To Sail Forth Victory"

THE FERRY BOAT goes three times a day to Richmond. Three times a day, the great pattern of workers pours out through the gates of Kaiser's "Little Kingdom." At six-forty-five every morning, people of all descriptions file through the turnstile along the Embarcadero and find a place on the great *Yerba Buena*—ferry boat to Richmond. And I, the artist heart, am woven in the pattern among them.

* * *

I used to say: "No, no; there is not a thing that I can do. I will stay in the city and work in the store eight hours a day." But now I ride on the *Yerba Buena* amongst them. There are many hundreds of workers from all over the world, mixed here side by side. There is a Swedish countess in overalls who burns steel, a writer who rivets, an artist who drills, a minister who welds. Into Kaiser's shipyard at Richmond has melted the world.

Here is a laughing-eyed boy at six-forty-five in the morning, his tin lunch pail under one arm, playing a gay lively polka on a harmonica. In the Aztec coffee-room, now plastered with signs that read "Eat Your Way To Beauty," a group of Negro boys and girls in their blue denim work-suits are dancing the jive to music from a gaudy juke box. Around the boiler room, weary men are asleep on the floor. A noisy jamboree is quieted in one corner by a Coast Guard M. P. with a billy club. I, the artist heart, am woven in the pattern among them.

* * *

Like ornaments for an old Chinese legend, little yellow lights peer out of the gray fog. The dark purple sky turns itself into one of soft gray and rose. The hills are covered now with a thin gossamer of early morning, rising upward like a great curtain to display hills and sky; a curtain lifted to display more than hills. Here against the hills rests the beauty of Kaiser's beautiful "Kingdom at Richmond."

The whistle on the boat steams its music into the foggy air. There is a clatter of footsteps, a din of conversation, a bustle of lunch pails, a great line of workers all badged and numbered, hurrying through wire gates to help sail forth victory. I, the artist heart, am among them.

* * *

I remember the first day that I passed through the gate. I remember all the little things that happened to me, the wonderful little things that were like daffodils blooming inside of me or creeping out from behind wedges of steel, or dropping out of the sky on silver derricks. Oh, I remember this beautiful victory inside of me, from wanting to share my hands helping the way to victory.

"Oh, I want to sketch," I thought that morning. How I would like to! But dare I? Never. I would be thrown into prison. This is a great shipyard. It belongs to the Government. But, "Oh, to draw it now," I meditated. Oh, to draw the silver pipes against the purple hills.

I went out into the shipyard with the engineer whose apprentice I had become. I was like Alice, my wonderland a great colossal epic of war; this turning of steel into gorgeous curves that sail.

There were the derricks with their spires and cranes high, blocks high, swinging their yellow pendulums through the soft air. The sky was loaded with them. I saw that the sky was full of design, the opening and shutting pendulums like huge yellow birds from some fairy tale. Or was it a great poem of movement with periods on the verses made by floating bulwarks of steel, hoisted in the air, patterned against the purple hills?

* * *

And the boat, the vast orange-painted ship with the burners making fire-fountains everywhere and the incompleted parts making angular balconies like a fine stage setting. Here were hundreds of workmen, acting together in a play too great to imagine. I closed my eyes. I opened them quickly.

The engineer said: "See, this metal is one fourth of an inch thick."

We went on where a ship was being made deep in a water basin. The sea was held out by doors and beyond the thick heavy doors loomed the blue water, the red barges, and the lacy islands. When the ship is done, the gates are broken in and the water accepts the boat whole. Out, out the ship will go, past the lacy islands with the green crocheted trees.

* * *

And all the time the sound of riveters and welders and men singing and the music of building a ship—not one but hundreds of them—a world of ships for war.

And in the yard thousands of workmen—Chinese, Negroes, Mexicans, Poles, Russians, American men and women all together, hidden away inside the huge shells. Then the whistle blowing and thousands of tiny figures, men and women, pouring out of these dark looming ships and hurrying homeward toward the ferry.

I say to myself: "Oh, artist soul inside me, this is a brave new world." The engineer said to me: "Now this is a flanged angle, one half an inch thick."

I heard him speak. Yes, I heard. I saw. I saw a thousand ships to sail forth victory.

W. EDWIN VER BECKE

Shadows in March

The delicate tree-twigs finger
the cold running air of a March morning.
Their shadows are blurred upon the soft ground.
But the shade-patterns will be changed
as the tree changes and grows large in the windy weather.

D. S.

Offshore

Write into this calendar
The brief hour of gull's quill,
Wind that folds surf against agate rocks,
Plumaged combers that curl into crevasses where the night
Sleeps stark and weather-torn.
Here, where the island slopes are lichen-spored,
The sheep somnolently tread the aery crags.
Write into this hour such temporal wonder:
No thought can follow
The flight of bird, the dark, recurrent tides
Escaping.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Treasures From The Sea

AT THE EARLY AGE of seven I went to a boarding-school at Folkestone. . . . In my misery at this place I had two comforters—the South-Eastern Railway (as it then was) and the sea. The love of trains has never left me, nor shall I ever forget the daily thrill of the ten o'clock boat train, leaving for London and home, beyond the football field. . . . On Sunday afternoons we went for a walk, a crocodile of silly little boys in round caps, shepherded by a junior master. Before we started out it was always put to the vote where we should go. A clamour of shrill voices arose in which mine could be heard piping "Oo-o-h, Sir! Down to the sea, down to the sea! Please, Sir! Down to the Sea!" If we went down to the sea front I forgot the small but heavy sorrows of childhood so far that now my chief memories of that preparatory school, which never prepared me for anything, are not the headmaster and his cane, or the dark passage with its bogeys, but the grey lovely sea curling back on itself upon its steep stones in what I learnt was the characteristic English Channel way. . . .

Every summer holidays we went to the sea for a month, like other children. We would arrive in the afternoon and then, after tea, my sister and I would run out together shouting, "The sea, the sea! We want to look at the sea!" When we came to it we would stand suddenly awed and silent, hand in hand—strange little figures, she with pigtails and I in a kilt—gazing at that vast and eternal thing with weary ships far out upon its vagueness and the ceaseless curl and whisper near at hand. . . .

From these holidays we brought back treasures to remind us of the sea during the winter months when we were far away from it. A long frond of ribbon seaweed, perhaps, like mermaids' hair. . . . Or a smooth round pebble that had looked like a jewel when you had picked it up but now had lost all its lustre and looked like a very ordinary stone. Or a whelk shell in which, when you held it to your ear, you could hear again the incoming tide. But we took home also—as who has not?—memories of all those sweet things which still live long after these trophies have all been lost, the larks above the gorse and the scented downs; the far blue "many twinkling laughter" of the ocean; holes in the sand that slowly fill and squelch as you dig; fishes that dart between the toes and little bladders that pop softly as you walk; the hoarse murmur of the sea at night above the voices of the people.—From "North Cape," by F. D. OMMANNEY. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

A Wealth of Inspiration

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Intimate Message: Washington

Rent Control in Action ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

This is about Mrs. Jones who has two rooms to let in a little town in Florida outside a big Army camp. We will call the town Parkview. It is also the story of how the Government is trying to keep down rents. In fact, the story of war-rent control by OPA is one of the most interesting, as it is one of the least known, of any in the big home-front fight against inflation.

Well, Mrs. Jones and the rest of Parkview learned that a camp of 120,000 men was going to be put down beside their little town way back in 1942. As a matter of fact, rents had begun rising somewhat before that, but only gradually. After camp contractors and officers arrived, Parkview had a boom. It was the same kind of thing that has happened in war-congested areas all over the United States. Mrs. Jones was getting $8 or $9 a week for her rooms and pretty soon she charged half a dollar more, and then a dollar more, and finally she was charging $15 each. It did seem fantastic, but Mrs. Smith down the street was getting $20 and there were instances of rooms at $25 and $30 a week as newcomers bid against each other.

Rent Control Moves In

On April 28, 1942, the OPA Federal Rent Control Agency moved in, as it has at congested areas over the country. Parkview became officially a "designated area," which is another word for "hot" housing situation. A two-month interval was offered for the town to get matters under control with local ordinances, and to make advance adjustments for the regular procedure which was to be applied. In July, 1942, the control became effective. Rents were frozen as of Jan. 1, 1941, since it was decided it was then that rent inflation really had set in.

How did this affect Mrs. Jones? Well, perhaps to oversimplify the procedure a little bit, she was given a form to fill out in triplicate. This designated what she had charged for rooms back on Jan. 1, together with information as to whether the room was furnished or unfurnished, whether it had carried use of a bath and all sorts of details like that.

If Mrs. Jones had added services since Jan. 1, she could include an additional charge. In her case, she had been charging $8 for the big room and $10 for the smaller room, which had its own bath. This was only about two thirds as much as the prevailing inflation prices before the OPA stepped in.

Mrs. Jones kept one of the forms, she sent a copy to the area rent director, and the third went to the tenant. It is this registration form which is the real policeman in rent control. It is about the only case where the consumer knows definitely what is the legal price. Down the street, Mrs. Smith was getting a higher price for her rooms. She had been charging more than Mrs. Jones on the "freeze date." Mrs. Jones thought this unfair, but the rent-control authority feels it has trouble enough as it is without trying to fix standards as well as freezing prices.

The OPA Rent Control agency under Paul A. Porter, OPA Deputy Administrator, has been acting with "Mrs. Joneses" all over the country. This week marks its first 12 months in business. It has made a lot of friends, and some enemies, too. It has extended its authority to 355 areas, including most of the "hot" housing situtaions containing a population of nearly 80,000,000 persons, more than half of them rent payers. Every one of the more than 11,000,000 houses, apartments, rooms in boarding houses or hotels, trailers, or "paying guest" rooms for rent in these areas is subject to Federal rent regulations, and is registered with an area rent office.

Active Bar to Inflation

It's a big job, though you probably haven't heard much of it. Officials proudly assert it is one of the most successful anti-inflation agencies in the country. Statistically, anyway, the cost of shelter is still at Pearl Harbor levels while the average of other living cost items has gone up 11.4 per cent. Rents have been stabilized.

When the Porter agency took over, evictions, due to skyrocketing rents, had reached 500 a month in Mobile, Ala. Rents in many areas were fantastic. The OPA figures that it will save the nation a billion dollars on its 1943 rent bill.

This hasn't been done, of course, without making enemies. Cyrus Crane Willmore, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, charges that OPA is (1) forcing the real-estate business financially to the wall; (2) spending too much for administration; (3) preventing war workers from becoming home owners.

OPA officials emphatically deny all these charges and particularly the first. Sooner or later the whole matter probably will be aired in Congress. For the moment, however, the cost of living statistics seems to tell the main story.

Here is one instance, at least, where prices have been pegged.

The Country Speaks: Oregon

One Way to Make the Fir Fly ..... ***By Richard Nokes***

Making the fir fly—fir and other woods from the deep forests of Oregon and Washington—are the aircraft plants of the United States.

Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, Noble fir, Western hemlock and other Northwest woods are being used in United Nations trainer, bomber, fighter and transport planes and gliders in ever increasing amounts as the United States and its allies wrest control of the skies from the Axis powers.

Arthur W. Priaulx, Oregon lumber publicist, pointed out that the RAF and RCAF have used Oregon and Washington lumber in their planes for several years. Spitfires and other fighter planes that victimized Luftwaffe bombers in the Battle of Britain owe some of their speed to the fact they were constructed, in large part, from lightweight Oregon spruce. Propellers on most types of British planes are fashioned from Douglas fir.

American warplanes, since shortly after World War I, were made almost entirely of metal. But after the United States took up arms in the World War II, President Roosevelt ordered 200,000 more planes from the nation's aircraft industry. Lack of sufficient aluminum threatened to jeopardize attainment of this optimistic goal until engineers recalled the British and Canadian successes with wood-built planes.

As American airplane plants have striven to meet the "impossible" production schedules set for them by the Commander in Chief, they have turned, perforce, to wood.

Rapid Conversion

The wood conversion program really began about a year ago. How rapidly it proceeded is reflected in figures for production of aircraft woods by West Coast mills recently released by Fred Brundage, Western Log and Lumber Administrator for the War Production Board. Mr. Brundage said the output of "aero" lumber increased five-fold during the last quarter of 1942 over the production of the same commodity for the second quarter of the same year.

Mr. Brundage commented that "spruce, the most valuable of all woods for aircraft construction, gained 130 per cent" in the same period. He also disclosed that specifications for Western hemlock and Noble fir for aircraft uses were added late in 1942 and that for the year's last quarter, Noble fir production equalled that of spruce in the second quarter, while hemlock was one and one-half times the spruce total for the earlier period.

The WPB Log and Lumber Administrator stated that "a real contribution to the war effort has been made by the lumber industry in production of Douglas fir aircraft lumber." Mr. Brundage said that most of the Douglas fir aircraft lumber produced in 1942 went to lend-lease which means that it had been discovered by our allies to be invaluable in plane production before it had won much honor in its own land. Domestic recognition of Douglas fir came late in 1942, however, and Mr. Brundage said that "demand for domestic aircraft plants will require an increased output in 1943."

Shortly after the assault on Pearl Harbor, Northwest lumber began to be studied for possible uses in the manufacture of planes. Every possible aircraft part was and is being closely examined to see if it could be made from wood—the Northwest's greatest resource. Soon part and all-wood trainer planes began to move from assembly lines at Boeing, Cessna, Beach, North American and other plants. Following virtual complete conversion of trainers from metal to wood, Northwest fir, spruce and hemlock became acquainted with glider manufacturers. Now thousands of gliders are of plywood or other light-weight wood construction.

Wood in Flying Fortresses

More recently, many types of transports and "front line" combat planes have been converted to wood in part or whole. For example, the Boeing Flying Fortresses—the air monsters which have proven themselves superior to anything the Germans have to offer over Europe—now have several thousand feet of West coast aero lumber in each plane.

Today, Oregon lumber workers boast that their "flying sandwiches," planes built of alternate layers of wood plies and glue, are in every war zone of the world, making things miserable for the Axis.

Although at the beginning wood was considered only a second-rate substitute for metal, it has proven itself superior to metal in several respects. One of its chief advantages, according to Mr. Priaulx, is its high strength-to-weight ratio; that is the extremely high tensile strength in an airplane spar or strut for each pound of weight. It also is suitable for close design and wood can be worked or jointed into many different structural shapes.

Development of lamination of beams and spars by gluing pieces of wood together under pressure and with heat has been important to the aircraft industry. Perfection of a strong new glue also has been an advantage.

Mr. Priaulx declared that "Hitler's biggest difficulties in 1943" will come from the tops of the giant trees of the Pacific Northwest.

President Says We're Not Going to Starve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26 — President Roosevelt held a bland and conversational press conference today, mostly about food, which did occasionally digress into such matters as a technical problem in aircraft production, Oriental exclusion, and Child Health Day.

For once the President seemed in no hurry, even called the correspondents back after they had begun to troop out of his office. He had forgotten one of the things about food. The whole thing was chatty, carefully evasive of any unpleasantness, and good natured.

He even succeeded for the first time in this correspondent's memory of White House press conferences in being sarcastic in a sort of friendly way. He ended up all the talk about food with the remark, "I don't think we are going to starve," delivered in such a tone that it was actually good-natured sarcasm.

Query Carrying Dynamite

Earlier in the somewhat lengthy conference—it lasted nearly three quarters of an hour—the subject of Henry Ford's big bomber plant at Willow Run, Michigan, came up. Mr. Roosevelt said he thought some kind of a conference was going on out there and that in his opinion they would have to provide some new housing. He said workers now spend an hour getting to their jobs and that it simply was not a satisfactory condition.

He was then asked if any bombers from Willow Run had gone into combat operation yet, or were they being used only for transport work. This was a "loaded" question, but an easy one for an old press-conference hand such as Mr. Roosevelt. He just began talking about how new ideas for our war planes keep coming along every week, and then let us in on a new wrinkle about aircraft production.

A Clever Side Step

They have decided that making even small changes in a plane assembly line every week is bad for production. They save time by letting the line run unchanged for 30 days. But improvements have to be incorporated in each new plane. So there are now a number of specialty places called "modification centers," or in Army parlance "mod centers," where all new planes go from the line and get themselves brought right up to the latest wrinkle.

This practice saves all kinds of difficulty at the big plants which are thus given a straight 30-day running period without change.

Mr. Roosevelt did an equally pretty piece of conferential side stepping on another subject which could have been even more explosive than Willow Run. He was asked for his views on current proposals to amend the Oriental Exclusion Laws to admit Chinese under the quota system as a gesture of friendliness towards China.

The answer. Any change is entirely a congressional matter.

Next question [from Pete Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch]: "Mr. President. We heard it couldn't get through Congress without executive support."

The answer: "Where did you ever hear that. Pete, you are dreaming."

A cheerful laugh went with the answer and a wink at Mr. Brandt which established between them the fact that Mr. Roosevelt knew perfectly well just how he stands with his Congress and he isn't letting himself get involved in any argument which would raise the old charge of executive interference with the legislative branch of the Government.

The score was just about, Pete 0. But a pleasant time had been enjoyed by all—well, by at least some.

British National Trust Acquires Great Avebury Circle

Prehistoric ring of stones part of Wiltshire County gift including neolithic monuments.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Great Avebury Circle, one of the many prehistoric wonders of England, has been acquired by the National Trust, an organization which receives and supervises maintenance of gifts to the nation.

The circle was included in a gift which covers nearly 1,000 acres in Wiltshire County, taking in a famous group of 5,000-year-old remains of neolithic monuments.

Great Avebury Circle consists of a large circular group of huge upright stones encompassing 28 acres. Two smaller circles within the larger consist of two double concentric rings of stones.

There is believed to be no definite historic significance in Avebury Circle, although most stone circles can be ascribed to the Aeneolithic period, at which time they are believed to have been erected for sepulchral or sun-worship purposes.

The circle, which is said to be the largest in the world, has an average diameter of 400 yards. It is surrounded by a deep ditch 40 feet wide at the top, with varying depths. Around the ditch is an outside rampart of earth about 55 feet away. The centers of the two rings of stones are marked in the one case by an obelisk and in the other by a group of three stores known as the "cove."

The stones, the largest of which weighs more than 60 tons, were locally quarried and remain unhewn. The stones vary in height from 5 to 20 feet above the ground, and are from 3 to 12 feet broad.

It is assumed that the circles once were approached by avenues of trees similar to those found around Stonehenge.

The larger circle is estimated to have once consisted of 600 stones, although only six now remain erect.

Topical

Gift to Britain

Upper: Some of the stones of the Great Avebury Circle, a kind of Stonehenge forming part of a 1,000-acre estate taken over by the British National Trust. Lower: A view of Avebury, showing two large stones known as "Adam and Eve" abutting a house.

New Guinea Transformation Grows Under Wartime Stimulus

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA (AP) — Astonishing changes have come over New Guinea in the last nine months.

Military bases have sprung up like mining and oil boom towns and now, instead of being a military stepchild just plugging along in the face of an acute Japanese invasion possibility, New Guinea is a busy, much more respectable forward bastion, and growing stronger every day.

It is astonishing to see how big a small-scale war can be.

These changes are all the more remarkable because they have occurred so fast, and because of that factor care should be taken not to overestimate United Nations strength in this area. There is a long haul ahead and nobody should be foolish enough to invest New Guinea with the myth of impregnability that enveloped Pearl Harbor and Singapore before war came to the Pacific.

The start has been made—but only a start.

Airdromes exist where they were not even dreamed of nine months ago, and on some of them traffic rivals that of La Guardia Field in New York. Some were built in as little as two weeks. Planes are in the air all the time and there is never a day when they aren't flying some kind of a mission. In the old days the appearance of a formation of bombers or fighters over Port Moresby caused correspondents to ask, "What's up?" But not now.

Living conditions are immeasurably better although, generally speaking, they still are not quite up to those of most fourth class hotels. Refrigerators are not uncommon. Civilization arrived also in the form of a few air mattresses and some sheets.

New roads have been built and old ones improved — with very little native labor—and where the number of vehicles used to be told in hundreds, it now runs into thousands.

Still, New Guinea's rainfall being what it is, the jeep sometimes sinks into soft red mud clear over its wheels.

As the number of vehicles has increased, so has the number of hitch-hikers decreased. Nine months ago that was the principal means of travel.

The presence of a few American and Australian nurses has introduced a tiny bit of social activity centered chiefly around "clubhouses" built by American fliers. They have portable phonographs, easy chairs, a nice view and in some of them a few strips of polished plywood pass as a dance floor.

Nine months ago, bedraggled bomber crews were sleeping under the wings of their planes in clouds of dust with nobody around to give them refreshments, a sandwich or much less a plate of bully beef. They did well enough to get gasoline to take them on to Rabaul.

Fighter pilots, because they were so few in number, had to be on the alert or at standby most of the time, doing their daily grind in the sun and grime that soon told on their faces. For each alert—and there were many—they had to get their planes off the field and the fighters of that day were no match for the Zero at high altitudes, where Zeros were always found.

The most frequent question of that time was, "How long are you going to have to stay here?" Today it is different. As one pilot put it, "You can't pick out anything that hasn't been improved."

Under steadily improving conditions, men have stayed six months and longer without looking nearly so much like whipped dogs as they used to after a fortnight.

One thing that is missing is the strong undercurrent of apprehensiveness that prevailed last May. Big raids by the Japanese were frequent and there was a high regard for tin hats and slit trenches. Nowadays the Japanese hardly ever come over and everybody here reflects in the comparative security of what a great thing it is to have air superiority.

In more advanced areas where scattered Japanese still are being flushed out of bushes, our men are living in the mud, the inevitable lot of those who forge ahead on the ground in this part of the world.

With communications and delivery of supplies as difficult as they are, places such as Buna, Port Moresby and Milne Bay must be considered islands within an island.

Postwar European Federation Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Following closely Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address on March 21 in which he advocated groupings or confederations of European states, the pan-European movement opened a three-day conference here last night with American and European government an economic leaders calling for some sort of a postwar European federation.

The results of the conference deliberations will be submitted to the United Nations as a contribution to the effort to establish a lasting system of peace and world organization. The meeting is the first of a series on a postwar European federation.

Count Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of the pan-European movement, told the opening session at the Judson Memorial Church that two terrible world wars within one generation had given ample evidence that the old European system of unrestricted sovereignty and of national rivalry was obsolete "and must make way for the modern American principles of federalism and the good-neighbor policy."

"We are well aware that without such policy, no lasting peace can be established either in Europe or in the world," he declared.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi gave the "dominant princples" of the conference as follows:

"1. We are working strictly within the broad lines of the Atlantic Charter.

"2. We conceive any Euorpean federation only as a regional group within a world-embracing postwar organization, based on a permanent collaboration between the four big United Nations.

"3. Before this regional world system is definitely established, Europe must be organized under the joint sponsorship and active participation of its three great neighbors, America, Britain, and Russia. Consequently, Europe's attitude toward these three powers must be as co-operative, friendly and cordial as possible.

"4. No European system is acceptable that will not rule out definitely any future threat of German aggression or hegemony.

"5. The Federation of Europe must be based on democratic principles. The people of Europe must, therefore, be given the opportunity to decide their future themselves. Free and fair elections ought to be held as soon as possible after the end of hostilities."

Radu Irimescu, formerly Rumanian Minister to the United States and now an American citizen, stressed that a just and durable peace cannot be attained unless the United States accepts the principle of international co-operation. He voiced confidence that the people of this country realize that only close understanding and co-operation between the Democracies and Russia can rebuild Europe and the world.

"I do not need to emphasize that we Americans have been taught the hard way that only a system of collective security can spare us in times to come from calamities similar to the one we are presently involved in," he continued. "We know what a paramount interest we have in European security—an interest that is so vital to us that we are fighting with all our resources to defend it.

"Unless the United States puts its full force behind a collective-security system backed by force, it would have failed to learn the bitter lesson that 'peace is indivisible.'"

Mr. Irimescu held that American opinion would not accept any proposal to "put the small nations of Europe on the auction block." Such an appeasement policy could lead only to disaster, he held.

Miss Gertrude Baer, executive of the International Women's Organizations, said European women want to see a federated Europe of free men and equally free women, a Bill of Rights which ought to be incorporated in a European Constitution.

Miss Baer also warned that an underprivileged peasantry in Europe—whether underprivileged by lack of political, social, economic, or educational opportunities — would make freedom illusory on the whole Continent. The peasants' standard of living will determine the standard of the Continent, she said, holding that European women want to see labor free to organize in trade unions, with their rights restored throughout the Continent.

"The reconstruction of a free and federated Europe, its relief and rehabilitation," she continued, "must be based on considerations exclusively prescribed by the welfare of the European peoples. It must not become, as was the case after the last war, the object and gaming table of private interests and private profit."

Herbert Pell, formerly United States Minister to Portugal and Hungary, told the conference that if there are to be civilization, peace, comfort, and security in the United States, there must be order and a reasonably satisfactory life in Europe. European countries can be regarded as necessary supports to a common civilization or as possible dangers to world peace, but in neither case can the United States disregard them, he declared.

"We have tried and it has failed," he added.

Louis Marlio, member of the Institute of France, urged that political and economic organizations be reformed in such a manner as to eliminate or reduce conflicts instead of establishing them. There is nothing visionary in drawing plans for a better system of tomorrow, he said.

Leon Schaus, General Secretary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, declared it was essential that Europe be directed by an international body with sufficient strength to enforce its decisions and prevent future wars. When the war is over, Luxembourg, the smallest State in the United Nations, once more will do its share in helping to organize the world for peace and will make all necessary concessions and sacrifices, he pledged.

Other speakers at the New York University-sponsored conference included Fernando de los Rios, formerly Spanish Republican Ambassador to the United States; Harold O. Voorhis, Secretary of the University; Miss Mary Dingman, formerly Secretary of the International Young Women's Christian Association; Rudolf Holsti, formerly Foreign Minister of Finland, and Raymond de Sassure, Professor at the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes.

Messages of greeting to the conference were sent by Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles, Secretary and Undersecretary, respectively, of the State Department; Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida; John W. Davis, onetime United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; Thomas J. Watson, President of International Business Machines Corporation; Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota, and Dr. Stephen Duggan, President of the Institute of International Education.

Farm Poll Finds Collaboration Favored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Nearly half of the farmers queried—more than half of those with definite opinions—want to see some form of active United States collaboration with all nations after the war, according to a Fortune Magazine survey made public here today. In another article in its April issue, the magazine proposes a five-point program to assure "reasonable freedom of the air" for all nations in the postwar world.

Of the farmers queried, 40.3 per cent were for the formation of a new league or association of all the different nations of the world and favored the United States taking an active part in making it work; 3.5 per cent favored formation of a United States that would include all democracies; .7 per cent hoped for close connection with the British Empire; 2.5 per cent voted to have as little as possible to do with any nations in Europe and Asia, but to form a United States including all North and South American countries; 23.3 per cent were for the United States using its influence to help organize the world for peace without forming any actual ties with any other nation, and 11.7 per cent wanted this country to stay at home and have as little as possible to do with any other country. Eighteen percent said that they had no opinion.

The survey found that the farmers queried also were generally agreed that, although they did not belong to any farm or agriculture organization, a farm owners' union would be a good idea; that the government's farm program has been good, especially for soil conservation, and they voiced opposition to salary limitation and government ownership of business.

In the article advocating "reasonable freedom of the air" for the future, the magazine proposed that:

1. The postwar air map be drawn in terms of geographical realities, so that no nation may "wall off" its air irrationally.

2. Every nation be entitled to trade in the air, subject to reasonable conditions of national security.

3. The preservation of the air for all peoples be secured by the internationalization of, or a strong trusteeship over, certain strategic areas.

4. The world's air traffic be divided by international agreement for reasons of military security, and that the division be fair and equitable on the basis of trade and natural interest.

5. U. S. air policy should encourage the fullest possible competition in the international air, subject only to the overriding concerns of inherent national security.

"Because so much about the possible political and economic consequences of the air is unknown and unpredictable, wisdom suggests that the agreements we make with other powers should be flexible," the magazine declares.

Business With Aliens Restricted in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 26 (AP) —Persons who expect to have business transactions in Arizona with those whose movements are restricted must file public notice of their intentions, hereafter.

The new law, which was signed by Gov. Sidney P. Osborn March 24, was aimed particularly at Japanese who, according to members of the Legislature, have been buying lands in the Salt River Valley near Phoenix. It supplements the State statute prohibiting aliens from owning lands.

Women Marines Get New Assigning Head

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)— The Navy announced March 23 that Capt. Cornelia Williams, classification officer of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, would head a new system for assigning members of the Women Marines to proper jobs following completion of their indoctrination course.

Captain Williams, who received her B. A. and Ph. D. degrees in psychology at the University of Minnesota and directed student personnel work there, has established a job classification system for the Women Marines parallel to that used for the men.

She will direct the classification from Washington. At both the Naval Reserve midshipmen's schools, in Northampton, Mass., where officer candidates are trained, and at the Naval Training School at Bronx, N. Y., where enlisted personnel receive instruction, each woman will be given an aptitude test to determine her experience, education, hobbies, linguistic abilities and other data which will be readily available when she is called upon to replace a male Marine assigned to combat duty.

Czechoslovakians Keenly Aware of Problems Looming Ahead, Says Mrs. Ján Papánek

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 24

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mrs. Ján Papánek, who gives the following interview, is of Czechoslovakian parentage, although born in Chicago. She met her husband on a visit to Czechoslovakia and, since their marriage, they have lived in Budapest, Prague, and in the United States. She has been as active as her husband in plans for postwar reconstruction. Dr. Papánek is Minister Plenipotentiary in Charge of Information Service, in New York.*

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Four years of suffering under the Nazi heel must leave a deep imprint on the lives and minds of the entire population of Czechoslovakia, as on all Nazi-ruled peoples," says Mrs. Ján Papánek, wife of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia.

Speaking for that nation to the exclusion of the others, "Czechoslovakians realize that what they want and what they expect may be more difficult to achieve than is generally thought in planning the peace after the war is won," she affirmed as she discussed their postwar aims.

"Czechoslovaks never wanted too much. They have only wanted the right to guide their own destiny, to develop in their own way and as good neighbors of the other nations. They want that now. As all democratic people, they still believe that peace can be lasting only if the majority of the people in the family of nations can be satisfied," added Mrs. Papánek.

Although American-born, she is of Czechoslovakian parentage and shares in her distinguished husband's work for the future freedom of this heroic land of patriots.

"Germany's program of domination in Europe and the world has temporarily succeeded and the resulting hardships and sacrifices of all those who suffer under it, resist it and fight it are more than enough to convince them that it must be crushed forever," Mrs. Papánek declared.

"President Masaryk told President Wilson, when Germany began her peace overtures toward the end of World War I, that his aim was to compel the German army to lay down its arms, even if the Allies had to enter Berlin. He knew that when the German command had asked for an armistice, the Allies had won the war; but he also knew that the masses of German people had to be taught that the German army and its commanders were not supermen and invincible.

"Today Czechoslovakia recognizes his wisdom and appreciates his knowledge of German psychology. Czechoslovakians—men and women—want and expect the Germans to be brought to the full realization that might is not right and that German militarism is not invincible," continued Mrs. Papánek.

Collective Security Needed

"Czechoslovakians want this war to be fought to the complete and final destruction of Nazi-Fascist barbarism. They want the resurrection of democracy in European countries that had it before; and its introduction in those which did not enjoy its benefits. This cannot be achieved without the liberation of people in the occupied countries and without the creation of a better system of collective security for all by an international organism to safeguard it legally or with force, if necessary, to make it effective.

"Above all, Czechoslovakia wants some system that will make peace secure. Collaboration between nations is essential. Czechoslovakia wants to collaborate and has begun to lay the ground work for a possible confederation with Poland. Yugoslavia and Greece are working in the same direction. This is not easy. The willingness and efforts of these four states are not enough. This co-operation has to include Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, countries fighting with the Axis, including Austria, and one does not know what the peoples of these countries will want after the war is over.

"Czechoslovakians think no agreement can be made in Central Europe without the sanction of the great powers, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and the United States, who are carrying the heaviest burden in this war. And they expect also that postwar settlements will be based on the situation before Munich. All those who profited in any way under Hitler's protection before the actual war began must relinquish their gains. Not a single thing must be left undone. Only then will it be possible to wipe out Nazi-Fascist order in Europe," added Mrs. Papánek.

Future Development

The part which Czechoslovakian women will play in future developments of their new peacetime nation will be far-reaching in its effect, she believes.

Always extremely self-reliant and independent in thought, Czechoslovakian women now, more than ever, have an acute awareness of what is necessary for the security and progress of their children, she says. They know that men and women will share the same future. For centuries the women of Czechoslovakia have suffered with their husbands, shared their fates in exile as they do today; but, despite the oppression of their country, the women enjoyed a larger share of equality with men than those of many other countries.

Today, in widely separated parts of the world, many Czechoslovakian women graduate engineers are using their knowledge in highly specialized war jobs; working night and day while their husbands are fighting with Czech divisions of the British Army.

Despite language difficulties, over 200 Czechoslovakian nurses are also now enrolled in Red Cross units in England, she said. Others of their countrywomen are Waafs in the British ferrying service; while still others wear the blue uniform of Britain's non-commissioned and junior-commissioned officers. England's land army as well has large groups of Czechoslovakian women volunteers, as have defense factories and public health organizations.

In America, too, enrolled now in various colleges, are numerous women, born in Czechoslovakia or of Czech ancestry, who are already preparing themselves in studies which will be of practical help in postwar reconstruction.

They will not quickly forget the tragic fates suffered by women like Marie Jindrich, brave beyond words, who was executed for her refusal to give up teaching Czechoslovakian children studies not on the approved Nazi lists, nor Marie Prokesova of Sedlec, executed for setting fire to three warehouses, hoping thus to cause damage to the German rationing system.

"The common terrible sufferings of Czechs, Slovaks and Carpatho-Russians during the past four years have united them as 20 years of freedom did not," asserted Mrs. Papánek.

"Czechoslovakians want a better future. They want to continue the economic, social and cultural policies of their country so that all their people may share in them. They realize that theirs is a small country and her role among nations is cultural and social rather than physical. For that very reason, they want her to be a real asset to humanity; to make up for numerical weakness by developing the might of spiritual vigor and moral courage," she concluded.

This is the twenty-fourth of 30 articles

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HERE ARE A FEW brief quotations from some of the voluntary letters sent us by readers of the Monitor.

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Enclosed find my check for $2.85 for which please send me three (3) pair of hose, size 9½, color "Victorious" as advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. I have seen a pair of these hose and they seem to be very lovely.—Florida.

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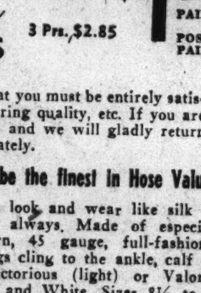

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Associated News

Carrie Jacobs Bond, distinguished song writer, and her home, "At the End of the Road," in Hollywood, California. Here she continues to write her songs.

Carrie Jacobs Bond Now Writes War Songs

By Kathryn Cravens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a lovely garden, "just as God made it," in the heart of Hollywood, one of America's most beloved characters, now eighty, does not sit and dream of the past and sort over her memories. She is much too busy for that—and busy with things that concern today's problems and the cataclysmic events that engross the human race.

Carrie Jacobs Bond, who has written her life into her songs, and whose timeless and unforgettable "End of a Perfect Day" has sold millions of copies, is not content to sit down now and be just an "old lady."

During the last few months she has written two stirring songs that have to do with the war effort, "The Flying Flag," and "Somebody Waiting for Me." She is donating the royalties of these songs to the Red Cross and the U. S. O. for the duration, so that anyone who buys them directly helps these two groups.

Back of her extraordinary achievements in the publishing field, Carrie Jacobs Bond had ten years of struggle, but to this day she retains her sense of humor and her sense of values.

I wanted to know how she came to write "A Perfect Day." Then she smiled, turning her white head toward the window. "It was just such a day that I conceived the song, at sunset. I had been the guest of friends on a trip through California, and we had spent the day exploring the countryside. Late in the afternoon we reached Riverside and decided to spend the night there."

She said that sunset streamed across Mt. Rubidoux, and from her terraced inn room she watched the darkness creep across the horizon. A sigh from the depths of her peace turned to whispered words.

End of a Perfect Day

"This," she murmured happily to herself, "this is the end of a perfect day!"

The end of a perfect day . . .

Her hands dropped to a pencil on the table beside the window. The words went on paper swiftly. Dinner waited while the phrase grew into a song that was destined to reach millions of people.

"That song was just my private thanks to my friends for the beauty they had given me. I read them the verses in the patio when I finally went down to dinner. It wasn't until months later that I thought of them as a song in the professional sense at all; then I wrote the music in one night, and the rest of the world heard it as my friends had heard it, at the end of the perfect day that had inspired it."

It is over thirty years since that evening in the mountains. Since then Mrs. Bond has heard "A Perfect Day" whistled and sung in the far corners of the world and it has been translated into many languages.

Carrie Jacobs Bond was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, and by the time she was four years old she was already musically precocious, and her parents and grandparents encouraged her talent. When she was nine she was playing a Liszt Hungarian Rhapsody by ear. Lessons in some large city might have followed, but her father lost everything in a grain panic, and the slowly tightening pinch of poverty began that was to shadow so much of her life.

At eighteen, Carrie was married to F. J. Smith, of Janesville, and a son, Fred, was born. But the marriage ended in divorce. When she was twenty-five, she was married to Dr. Frank Lewis Bond and it was he who encouraged her to study and write the little songs as they came to her.

It took a depression to send Carrie Jacobs Bond back to her music. The iron mines closed suddenly, and Dr. Bond's patients drifted off to find work elsewhere. There was very little money to live on, and Mrs. Bond decided to see if she could sell some of her songs.

She went to Chicago, but none of the publishers were impressed. Discouraged and disheartened she finally found a publisher who told her that if she would bring him a children's song he might be interested. So she went back to her room and wrote "Is My Dolly Dead?" Soon Teresa Vaughn was singing it in a comic opera, and the rest of the country was singing it everywhere.

It brought Mrs. Bond only $25.00.

Since financial security apparently didn't lie in song-writing, Mrs. Bond returned to Iron River, determined to find some other way to help until Dr. Bond was re-established. But a few weeks later, Dr. Bond passed on.

Turns to Composing

She was alone with her young son, without training or experience in any sort of work. She thought again of composing as the only talent she possessed, and decided to return to Chicago and try once more.

She rented rooms but her tenants were poor people, transients, or medical students who weren't always able to pay their rent. So she and Fred moved into a tiny apartment where the rent was only $15.00 a month. Mrs. Bond painted china and sewed.

The little apartment was always cozy and homelike, because of the things she had saved from better days. But, a little at a time, the painted china, the silver, and then some furniture went, piece by piece, and sometimes two meals a day shrank to one.

Finally her son was given a job as a messenger boy in the Post Office, and, for a while, he was the real bread winner. Each pay day every dollar was given to his mother.

"Then I was offered the opportunity to give a concert in Steinway Hall, and it dawned upon me that I must have an evening dress. Packed away with some of the nice things of bygone days, I found some lace curtains that had hung in my parlor, and a couple of yards of white satin. This, I decided, should be my dress. And so I cut strips of white satin and appliqued them on the lace with feather stitching and French knots. I couldn't say how many yards, but I know it was in the hundreds, and only a few hours before time to dress for the concert I put on the last French knot. The critics next day were very nice about the music, but they spoke especially about my exquisite Paris creation."

So Mrs. Bond gave her first large recital. Timid as she was, she sat at the piano and sang her own compositions.

Becomes Own Publisher

Mrs. Bond continued: "I had been told by the publisher, to whom I had sold eleven songs for $35 that they were sorry, but they could not do anything with them. Nobody wanted them. A few years later, when I was in London, walking past a music store I saw one of those eleven songs in the window. It was a little song called 'The Pansy and Forget-Me-Not,' with a little wreath of pansies and forget-me-nots that I had painted. They were using the song in its entirety, words, music and title, and on it was printed 'International Copyright.' And it had been selling for years. I came home and decided to be a publisher myself.

"I was getting on very nicely with two or three little songs, but I had a book of seven songs which I was not able to publish. I was saving the money, and had about $250 towards the $500 which would pay for the publication."

It was Jessie Bartlett-Davis, who volunteered to sing them and who also supplied the other $250 for their immediate publication, Mrs. Bond added with affection, giving her credit for making possible the famous book of "Seven Songs."

Today Mrs. Bond lives in Hollywood, "At the End of the Road," her beautiful home. Her son Fred lived only long enough to see her through the hardest years, and to become her partner in a growing business. At an age when most people are retiring from careers, she is starting new ones.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Arranging Flowers, by Margaret Watson (The Studio Publications, Inc. $1.00).

This delightful little book tells the things that everyone wants to know to arrange flowers properly, but it never, for a single syllable, lays down hard and fast rules that would deprive flower-lovers of the fun of arranging flowers in the way to give them keenest joy. The author, long associated with Constance Spry, has arranged flowers for many noted persons. The ideas which she presents in this book, and the charming flower photographs which illustrate them, are destined to please many others.

The Big Fun Book; the Encyclopedia of Home Entertainment, Edited by Jerome S. Meyer (Halcyon House. $1.69).

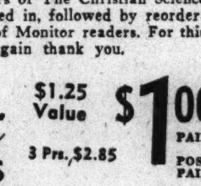
Among the quizzes, tricks, puzzles, stunts and games presented in these 800 pages, there will surely be something to amuse even those folk who automatically cringe when the hostess announces brightly, "Now, we're going to play some games." The two chapters devoted to character analysis from hand-writing and from palm-reading seem out of place in this "fun book," and will not be pleasing to all. However, the book is called an encyclopedia and can be used as such. That means that you can dip into it for just the things you want, and disregard the rest. It offers many entertaining possibilities for youngsters, oldsters, and those in between.

Yugoslav Women Fight for Freedom, by Prof. Pauline Albala (The Yugoslav Information Center, New York).

Many Yugoslav women who not so long ago worked ardently and hopefully for the peace of the world now bear arms in battle beside their men. This small book, scarcely more than a pamphlet, gives a straightforward account of their heroism that deeply stirs the heart.

Knitting Knowledge: 100 Stitches Old and New, Edited by W. Newbold Ely, (Magazine, 25c).

To one who can take her knitting or leave it alone—and is much more successful at leaving it alone—the clearly detailed photographs in this 51-page magazine make even the most intricate, exquisite stitches look encouragingly easy. Any knitter who turns these pages is likely to reach for her knitting needles and get to work. (Don't say we didn't warn you!)



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Variety Meats for Wartime Meals Are Good Buys Under Rationing

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Variety meats"—that's the term in tune with wartime living. It refers to the meats our grandmothers knew as "sundries"—the glandular organs of beef, veal, lamb, pork—meats rich in food value and appetite appeal. Although these are on the ration list they will be good buys. The Government, taking into consideration the perishability of this type of meat, has set low point values on the various kinds.

With large blocks of our available "red meat" supplies docketed for the armed forces, we civilians will find these sundries a real help in filling in blank spaces in our menus.

More plentiful than the "red" types of meat, "variety" meats include liver, kidneys, tongue, heart, sweetbreads, tripe and brains. And every homemaker will find a recipe repertoire a real help in wartime meal planning.

BRAINS

Boiled Brains

Use brains of calf, lamb, pork or beef. Wash, remove membranes and soak in cold salted water about half an hour. Rinse, cover with boiling water, add one teaspoon salt and 1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice. Boil gently for 15 or 20 minutes. Drain and serve with lemon butter. Or slice and sauté in the following way: Plunge boiled brains into cold water to firm. Drain, dry and place under light weight. Then slice and sauté. Allow 1 pair small brains per portion.

Fried Brains

1 pound brains
2 tablespoons flour
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons fat

Precook brains as outlined above. Roll in seasoned flour and brown in fat. Serves 4.

Calf Brain Cakes

1 set calf brains
1½ cups sifted flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
1 egg
1¼ cups milk
Bacon drippings or other fat

Precook brains, dry and break into small pieces. Sift dry ingredients together. Combine egg and milk and add to dry ingredients. Mix well. Add brains. Drop by tablespoons into hot skillet greased with drippings, and sauté. Or drop into deep hot fat (360° F.) and fry until brown. Serves 4.

LIVER

Creole Liver

4 slices bacon
1 pound liver, sliced (lamb or pork)
½ green pepper, chopped
2 cups chopped tomatoes
⅛ teaspoon cayenne
1½ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon curry or chili powder

Chop bacon and fry until crisp. Dredge liver with flour and brown in bacon fat. Add remaining ingredients and bacon. Cover and simmer 45 minutes. Serve with spaghetti. Serves 5.

Mustard Liver

1½ pounds liver
About ½ cup flour
Salt and pepper
1 teaspoon dry mustard
2 tablespoons fat
½ cup milk

Wipe liver. Roll in flour mixed with seasonings. Brown in heavy skillet in hot fat. Pour over milk, cover tightly and braise about 15 to 20 minutes until liver is tender. Serves 4 to 5.

Liver and Vegetables

2 carrots, shredded
1 onion, minced
1 turnip, diced or 1 cup chopped celery
1 bay leaf
2 tablespoons fat
1 tablespoon flour
2½ pounds liver in one piece
2 cups water or stock
Salt and pepper

Brown vegetables with bay leaf in hot fat. Add flour, blend; add liver and water. Season and simmer about 1½ hours. Serves 6 to 8. Serve with steamed rice.

HEART

Pickled Heart

2 veal hearts
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons fat
1 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons vinegar
2 teaspoons sugar
¼ teaspoon pepper
3 cups water
1 small onion, chopped

Clean hearts. Remove membrane and large vein. Cut hearts into small cubes. Brown flour in fat and add meat and remaining ingredients. Cover and simmer for 1½ hours or until tender. Serve with noodles or spaghetti. Serves 4.

Stuffed Heart

1 beef heart or 2 veal hearts
Bread stuffing
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons fat
1½ cups water

Wash heart, clean; trim and fill with stuffing. Tie firmly with string to hold stuffing in place. Dredge with flour, brown in fat and season with salt and pepper. Add water, cover closely and simmer about 2 hours or until tender. Thicken liquid with flour roux. Serves 6.

Braised Heart: Reduce water to ½ cup. Prepare as above but bake, covered, in a moderate oven (350° F.) instead of simmering. Allow 1½ to 2½ hours for lamb, pork or veal hearts; 2½ to 3½ hours for beef heart. Cook vegetables in pan with heart and serve on platter with vegetables surrounding meat.

TONGUE

You can buy fresh, pickled, corned or smoked tongue. To prepare, wash thoroughly in warm water and for fresh tongue, remove blood vessels. Soak pickled or smoked tongue several hours before cooking. To cook tongue:

Fresh tongue: Cover with water, add 1 teaspoon salt for each quart of water and simmer until tender. Allow 3 to 4 hours for large beef tongues, 1 to 1½ hours for pork, lamb or veal tongues. Add few cloves and bay leaf while cooking, if desired.

Pickled tongue: Cover with cold water, heat to boiling. Pour off water. Cover with fresh water, add parsley, celery and onion for seasoning and simmer 4 to 5 hours until tender.

Smoked tongue: Cover mild cured tongue with cold water, heat to boiling. Reduce heat and simmer 4 hours until tender.

Serve any type of tongue cold and sliced with tossed green salad and mustard. Or bake in the oven or braise. Or serve with raisin sauce or baked in a casserole with noodles.

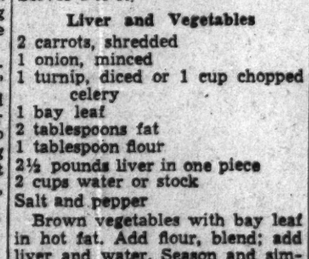
TRIPE

Cover fresh, uncooked tripe with cold water, heat to boiling and cook 5 minutes. Drain. Cover with fresh boiling water, add 1 teaspoon salt for each quart of water. Heat to boiling and simmer until tripe is tender, about 4 hours. To shorten cooking time, cut tripe in small pieces and cook about 2 hours. Drain tripe, dry thoroughly and use as desired. Marinate in French dressing for 8 hours, if desired.

Tripe Patties

1 pound boiled tripe
1 egg
½ cup bread crumbs
½ teaspoon onion juice.
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper

Grind tripe, combine with other ingredients. Shape into patties and fry in greased skillet until well browned. Serves 4.



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KNOX SPREAD

Patent Applied For

1 teaspoonful Knox Gelatine
1 tablespoonful cold water
½ pound butter
½ teaspoonful salt
½ cup evaporated milk

1. Soften gelatine in the cold water.
2. Dissolve thoroughly over hot water.
3. Cut butter into small pieces and heat over hot water until soft enough to beat, *but do not melt the butter.*
4. Add dissolved gelatine and salt to the milk, having milk at room temperature. Gradually whip milk into butter with a Dover (or rotary) egg beater or electric mixer until milk does not separate.
5. Add coloring, if desired.
6. Pack in dish or container and place in refrigerator until hard. Keep in refrigerator when not in use.

Note: For making 1 lb. spread with ½ lb. butter—follow same directions, but double the ingredients called for in the ¼ lb.

For making 2 lbs. spread with 1 lb. butter, follow same procedure as above, using 1 envelope Knox gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, 1 lb. butter, 1 teaspoonful salt, and one large can evaporated milk.

Note: Fresh milk may be substituted for evaporated milk, in same proportions and following same procedure (using proportion top of a quart bottle), in which case you would soften the gelatine in milk instead of water. In making two pounds of spread, you would use 1 pint of fresh milk.

The above recipe may also be used for Oleomargarine.

Knox Spread is not suggested for frying, sautéing or dressing peas.

Knox Spread gives you, without loss, the vitamins and minerals of milk and the proteins of gelatine, in addition to the food value of the butter.

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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Economists Warn Higher Taxes Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—The great shortcoming of the anti-inflation program so far lies in the inadequacy of the tax program and the failure to tap the possibilities of compulsory lending, declare 89 economists drawn from colleges and universities all over the United States.

The economists' statement is contributed as the House debate on the Ruml plan reaches a climax.

It is inserted in the Congressional Record this week by Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio. Though the signers of the joint declaration do not specifically mention the Ruml plan, others point out that, whether accepted or rejected, it deals primarily with a collection of taxes already approved, but does not levy new taxes, which is the goal of the economists. President Roosevelt last January asked Congress to increase revenues $16,000,000,000 but Congress has been so preoccupied with the Ruml plan that nothing yet has been done in this field.

Need Quick Action

Efficient conduct of the war "demands quick action" to round out the anti-inflation program, say the economists, but whereas popular attention has so far been focused on price control and other "means for dealing with the results of inflation," little has been done to strike at what is called the "cause," namely, the huge excess of federal expenditures over revenues. Little, they declare can be done to cut down war expenditures. Hence, the anti-inflation fight turns on increasing revenues.

With the Ruml plan debate obviously in mind the economists complain that "the important question of how to tax has overshadowed the still more important questions of how much to tax and when."

Answering the latter question, the economists declare the federal revenue should be raised immediately to an annual yield of "at least" $45,000,000,000.

The Budget Bureau estimated that gross federal revenues for the fiscal year 1944, beginning July 1, 1943, would amount to $35,406,695,000.

Pointing out that some people fear such heavier taxation will involve the country in "needless hardships," the economists reply sharply that failure to enact "much heavier taxation" would have that effect. The war necessitates "a reduction of living standards" in any case. Without adequate taxes, price controls will break, they declare, and this will reduce civilian supplies by inducing hoarding, stimulating wasteful consumption and bringing about a runaway battle over wage rates and farm prices, while increasing the "black market." In the long run this will be far worse than heavy taxes.

To allow for possible underestimation "of the inflationary pressure now existing," the economists urge that "provision should be made for increasing tax revenue on short notice by as much as $10,000,000,000" above the $45,000,000,000 mentioned above.

Where should this money be raised? The economists answer:

"The great bulk of the additional revenue should be raised by increased taxation of net incomes of individuals and families: and most of the increase must of necessity come from incomes between $1,500 and $10,000, since this is where most of the national income lies."

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Acme Wire (1)	21½	21⅛	21⅛
300	Aero Sup B (.10g)	8⅛	8	8⅛
800	Air Assoc (½g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Air-WayEAp(.10g)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
150	Ala Gt Sou (9e)	81¼	80¼	81¼
2800	Allied Prod	28	28	28
100	Allied Prod A(1¾)	38¾	38	38¾
100	Alum Ltd(.85a)	120	118	119⅛
50	Alum Ltd pf(6)	107	107	107
750	Alum Co Am(1g)	125	123¼	124½
250	Alum Co Am pf(5)	111½	110¾	111¼
100	Am Beal(¼e)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Am Cap pf (.15k)	20	20	20
800	Am Cen Mfg (¼g)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
50	Am C P&LA (⅝g)	37½	37½	37½
350	Am C P&LA pf .34g)	36⅝	36½	36⅝
300	Am Gas P&LA	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Am Gyan A (.60)	39¾	39¾	39¾
4000	Am Gyan B (.60)	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛
2200	Am & Fgn P war	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Am Fork & Hoe	14½	14⅜	14½
160	Am Gas & El	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
2900	Am Gen (.15e)	8¾	8¼	8⅜
75	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	36	36	36
350	Am Laund Mch	35⅞	35	35⅞
400	Am Light & T pf	15⅝	15½	15⅝
2000	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Am Meter (½g)	22¾	22½	22¾
100	Am P&LCh (1½e)	37	37	37
2200	Am Republics (.35e)	9⅜	9½	9½
2000	Am Superpow	⅛	⅜	⅜
180	Am Superpow 1 pf	78	78½	78
600	Am Superpow f	8½	8	8
800	Am Thread f (¼)	3½	3½	3½
100	Ang-Wupp	3	3	3
50	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	3¼	3¼	3¼
8200	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3¼	3¼
900	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Aro Equip .35g	12	12	12
900	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	Atl Rayon (.10g)	6	6	6
3600	Atlas Corp war	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
100	Atlas D Forg (1e)	7½	7½	7½
600	Automat Prod (½g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Avery & Sons (½e)	8	8¼	8¼
200	Babcock & Wi(¼g)	22¾	22¾	22¾
9900	Baldwin Loco war	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2900	Barium Sta Stl	2⅛	1⅞	2
800	Besch Airc (1e)	10¾	10¼	10¾
30	Bell Tel Can (h8)	131½	130½	131½
700	Bellanca Aire	4½	4⅜	4½
100	Berk&Gay Furn	11	11	11
200	Birds S Fdy (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1800	Bliss (EW) (2)	16⅜	16	16
1200	Blue Ridge	1⅜	1¾	1⅜
250	Blue Seal ev pf (3d)	43¾	43¾	43¾
300	Blumenthal (8)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Bourjois (¾e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1000	Bowm-Bilt H	½	½	½
400	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	7	7	7
700	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	2	1⅞	1⅞
40	Brax Tr L&P (h1e)	15½	14¾	15½
300	Breeze Corp (1⅛e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1600	Brewst Aero	6⅞	6¾	6¾
1100	Bridgpt Mach	5	4⅝	4⅝
50	Bridg Mach pf	78	78	78
700	Brill A	5¼	5	5¼
50	Brill pf	63	63	63
400	Brown F&W (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2000	Brown-P Dist	8⅝	8	8⅝
20	BrownFDispf	84	84	84
3800	Brown Rubber	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
200	Bruce E L) (¼g)	16½	16	16
900	Buckeye P L (.20g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
900	Buf N&EP pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
50	Buf N&EP 5pf	88	88	88
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12½	12½	12½
1700	Burry Biscuit	1⅜	1¼	1¼
800	Cal El Pow	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
800	Callite Tung (.10g)	3	3⅛	3
100	Can Ind Alc A (h.35e)	3½	3½	3½
1900	Can Marconi (.04g)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
200	Cap City Prod (xg)	11½	11½	11½
100	Carman A (2)	22	22	22
25	Carnation (1a)	43	43	43
1600	Carrier Corp	13¾	13¼	13⅜
1400	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	3⅞	4
400	Cen & SW Ut	¾	¾	¾
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	89	89	89
200	Cessna Aire (1e)	9½	9½	9½
50	Chesebrough (4a)	97	97	97
100	Chi Flex Shaft(1g)	72	72	72
200	Chief Cons Mng	½	½	½
300	Childs pf	10¾	9½	10¾
6900	Cities Service	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞
1300	Cit Serv pf	80	77½	77½
100	Cit Serv pf BB	66½	66¼	66¼
300	City Auto Stog(.80)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Cleve El Illum(½g)	32¾	32½	32¾
300	Cleve Tract(⅜g)	12½	12⅜	12⅜
300	Club Al Uten	2	2	2
200	Colon Develop	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Colo Fuel&I war	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
100	Colts P F Arm (¼g)	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞
90	Colum G&E pf (5)	38½	38¼	38½
1800	Colum O&G	1⅛	1	1⅛
2300	Comwlth&So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Comm P S'e (1.60)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Comm Wat Svc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Compo ShMvtc (.15g)	11	11	11
200	Cons Biscuit .40	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	60½	60	60
3900	Cons Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Cons Mag & S (h1a)	39½	39½	39½
200	Cons Ret Stra (.35e)	4½	4½	4½
1100	Cons Stl Corp ½g	8¾	8¾	8¾
20	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	84½	84½	84½
400	Cont Roll & Stl ½g	14¼	14	14¼
1600	Cooper-Bess	15⅝	14½	14½
2300	Cooper Range (¾e)	6½	6¾	6¾
500	Corroon & Rey	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
50	Cor & Rey pf	83½	83	83
100	Cosden Petro	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4900	Creole Pet (½a)	21⅜	20½	21
100	Crowley Milner	2¼	2¼	2¼
1200	Crown C Pet	4	4	4
800	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
4300	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	14¼	14⅛	14¼
100	Cuban Tob	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Curtis Mfg (1e)	10	10	10
200	Darby Pet (½g)	12⅞	12½	12⅞
200	Dayton Rub (½g)	15⅞	15½	15½
100	Delay Strs (.35e)	4½	4½	4½
300	Dennison Mfg A	27½	27½	27½
4100	Det Mich Stove	4¼	4	4
700	Divco Twin Trk	5⅝	5⅜	5½
800	Domin Stl & Coal	8	8	8
75	Draper Corp (3)	65½	65	65
150	Driver-Har (2.40)	36	36	36
50	Duke Power (⅝g)	73	73	73
400	Duro-Test (.05g)	1⅜	1⅛	1½
3700	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	10½	10	10⅛
100	East Gas & F	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	El Bo & Sh $5 pf	55½	55	55
50	East G & F 6%pf	21¼	20	21¼
200	East G&Fprpf (4½)	56	55¾	56
25	East Sta pf A	18½	17⅝	18½
25	East Sta pf B	17½	17½	17½
80	East Sug As pf	39¾	38¼	39½
100	Easy Wash MB (½e)	3¾	3⅞	3¾
12900	El Bond & Sh	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
800	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	60	59	59¼
100	Electrographic	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Elgin Nat Wat (¼g)	28⅞	28½	28½
2900	Emerson Elec (.10g)	7¼	6½	6¾
30	Emp Dis El pf(3k)	91	91	91
100	Emsco D&Ep (.35e)	9	9	9
850	EquityCrp$3pf(1½e)	30½	29	30½
19200	Equity Corp	1	⅛	1
1000	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3⅜	3½	3⅜
550	Eversharp Inc	12	11½	12
800	Fairchild Av(⅜g)	10½	10¼	10¼
1800	Fairchild End&Air	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
600	Fansteel Met(⅓e)	16½	16½	16⅞
100	Fedders Mfg(.15e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Fire As Phil(2a)	85	85	85
150	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	83¼	83¼	83¼
400	Ford M Can A(h1)	20	19⅞	20
25	Ford M Can B (h1)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
500	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Found Ind Eng	2	2	2
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	12¼	12¼	12¼
150	Fuller (GA) (2e)	14	14	14
425	4% pf (4)	60	60	60
200	Gellman Mfg (.10e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Gen Firepfg(¼g)	16	15½	16
90	Gen G&E pf B	103½	103½	103½
30	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	68½	68½	68½
30	Gen Pub S pf	47	47	47
3800	Gen Shares	1½	1¼	1½
140	Gen Share pf (6d)	71	69½	70
25	Gen WatG&E pf(3)	35¼	35¼	35¼
100	Gilbert (AC)	8	8	8
200	Gilchrist(¼g)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
3200	Glen Ald Coal(.40g)	16⅝	16½	16½
400	Godchaux Sug B	7¼	7	7¼
100	Goldfield Con	5-32	5-32	5-32
500	Gray Mfg	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Gt AtlaP nv (1¼g)	38½	38	38½
150	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	36	34½	34½
900	Greenf T&D (1e)	8¾	8	8¼
1500	Gulf Oil (1)	44¾	44	44
350	Hammer Pap (¼g)	19	18¾	18¾
800	Hartford Ray vtc	1½	1½	1½
200	Harvard Brew (.05g)	2	2	2
200	Hat Cor Am B(¼g)	4½	4½	4½
500	Hazeltine (½g)	30¾	30½	30½
200	Hearn D Strs	3¼	3	3⅛

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Knott Corp (.30e)	8½	8½	8½
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	99	99	99
100	Kress (SH) pf (.60)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
600	Krueger Brew (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Lack RR NJ	27½	27½	27½
1100	Lake Sh M (h.80)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
700	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Lamson Corp (.55e)	5½	5½	5½
14200	Lehigh C&N (.85e)	7¾	7½	7½
2700	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Line Material (⅓e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Lipton A rf (1½)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	15	15	15
4700	Lone St Gas (.80e)	7¾	7½	7¾
25	Long Is L pf	30½	30½	30½
25	Long Is L pf B	27½	27½	27½
1100	Lowndes ach	6½	6½	6½
1000	Louis L & E (10g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
350	Lynch Corp (2)	24½	23⅝	24½
400	Manati Sug war	2½	2½	2½
2300	Marion St Shov	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	McWill Dredg (½g)	10	10	10
400	Memph Nat G (.15e)	3½	3½	3½
300	Merritt-C ¾ $	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
100	Mich Stl Tube	5¾	5¾	5¾
1600	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	Mich Sug pf(.30k)	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Mid St P A vtc(.45g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1300	Mid St PB svc	1½	1½	1½
6000	Mid West Corp(.35e)	7½	7½	7¼
250	Midvale(½g)	33⅜	33	33⅛
300	Mid-West Abr	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
700	Mid West Ref(.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Mining Corp Can	1½	1½	1½
175	Minn Min&M(.30g)	54¾	54	54¾
100	Mock J Voeh (¼g)	9½	9½	9½
600	Molybdenum (½g)	8½	8½	8½
1030	Monarch A T (¾g)	20½	20	20⅛
1300	Monogram Pict	3½	3½	3½
100	Mont Dak Ut (.10g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Montg Ward A (2)	166¾	166¾	166¾
50	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	28½	28½	28½
800	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Murray Pfing (¼g)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Muskgee (¾e)	8	8	8
600	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Nat Cont (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	ONat Fuel G (1)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
75	Nat P&L pf (6)	96	95¾	95¾
100	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
600	Nat Sug Ref (½g)	16	15¾	16
300	Nat Trans (1¼e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
600	Nat Tun & Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2400	Nat Un Rad	2¼	2¼	2¼
1100	Navarro Oil (.30g)	17½	16	17½
200	Neptune Met A (1e)	9	9	9
150	N E P A 6 pf (2k)	38	37¼	37¼
20	New Eng T&T (1½g)	98½	98½	98½
300	N H Clock	5½	5⅝	5½
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	15	15	15
1200	N J Zinc (⅝g)	87⅜	86¼	86⅝
100	NYShipbdfdh (3e)	30½	30½	30½
10	NYStaE&Gpf(5.10)	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4100	Niag Hud Pow	2¾	2½	2¾
15000	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
500	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	3⅝	3½	3⅝
3300	Niles-Mem-P(1g)	12½	12½	12⅝
400	Noma Elec (¼g	4	3⅞	4
1700	Nor Am Lt & Pow	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Nor Am L & P pf	58½	58½	58½
300	Nor Am Ray A (⅛g)	26½	26	26
1500	Ogden Corp	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
200	Nor Sta Pw A	6	6	6
100	Ohio Brass B (.35g)	20½	20½	20½
30	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	112¾	112¾	112¾
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	49¾	49¾	49¾
60	Okla N G cv pf 5½	112½	111½	111½
200	Omar Inc (.90e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Pac G&E5½pf (1¾)	29½	29½	29¾
40	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	86	85¾	87¼
2600	Pantepec Oil Ven	5½	5	5⅛
1700	Prkrsbrg R&R (¼g)	15¼	15	15¼
3700	Pennroad (¼e)	4¾	4½	4⅝
800	Pa-Cent Air	12¼	12	12
150	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	91½	91½	91½
50	Pepperell	109½	109½	109½
300	Pharis T&R(.30e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
200	Phila Co(.35g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
3400	Phoenix Sec	18¼	17¾	17¾
900	Phoen Sec pf (3)	50¼	49½	49½
100	Pierce Govern (.90e)	9½	9½	9½
1400	Pioneer Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	71¼	71¼	71¼
50	Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞
200	Pleas V Wine (.30e)	3½	3½	3½
300	Plough Inc (.60)	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	Polaris Mng (.93e)	11	11	11
400	Pratt & Lam (.40g)	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
100	Pressed Met	5½	5½	5½
950	PgSP&L 6 pf (3¾k)	112	110½	111¾
1500	Pug Sd P&L 6 pf	53½	53	53
20	Quaker Oats pf (6)	154	154	154
11400	RKO opt war	1⅝	1½	1⅝
300	Raym Conc (1a)	18¼	17⅞	18¼
700	Raytheon Mfg	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
100	Red Bank Oil	¾	¾	¾
400	Reed Roll Bit (.30g)	24½	24¼	24¼
25	Reliance E&E (⅛g)	13	13	13
1100	Republic Avia (⅝g)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	11	11	11
200	Richmond Rad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Rome Cable (.80)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
150	Royal Type (4)	59	59	59
700	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4½	4⅜	4½
200	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	4¾	4⅜	4¾
200	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3000	St Regis Pap	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
2500	Salt Dome Oil	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
300	Samson Unit	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Schiff Co	13⅞	13½	13⅞
100	Schulte (DA)	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Scran-SBW pf	48	47½	47½
700	Segal Lock&H	1	1	1
500	Seiberling Rub (½g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3400	Selected Indus	¾	⅛	¾
1400	Selected Ind cv	7¾	7	7¼
100	Seton Leather (.60e)	6¼	6¼	6
900	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Sherwin-Wms (3)	90½	90	90½
500	Simplicity Pat	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	218	218	218
600	Solar Aire (.20e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Sos Mrf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	So Coast	3½	3½	3½
100	So C Ed C pf (1¾)	29¼	29¼	29¼
300	Southl Royal (.10g)	8	8	8
500	StandCap&S (¼e)	3¾	3½	3½
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	15	14⅞	15
100	St Oil Ky (1)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1000	St Pow&Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Stand Prod (.40e)	9	9	9
900	Std Stl Sprg (2)	28½	28	28½
100	Sterchi Br Strs	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Steri Al Prod (.90e)	8½	8½	8⅝
500	Stinnes (E)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Stroock & Co (2½e)	18	18	18
400	Sullivan Mach (¼g)	18½	18⅜	18⅜
29	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200	Taggart	3¾	3¾	3¾
2800	Technicolor	10½	10¼	10½
10	Texas P & L pf (7)	105	105	105
100	Thew Shovel	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Tilo Roof	5½	5½	5½
100	Tonopah Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Trans-Lux	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Transwest Oil (.30e)	9½	9½	9½
200	Tri-Cont-war	¾	¾	¾
400	Tubize Chat	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	Tubize Chat A	49½	49	49½
200	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	4¼	4	4
400	Tung Sol L pf (.50)	9	9	9
1400	Udylite Corp (.20e)	¾	2½	2½
1400	Ulen Realis	2¼	2	2¼
2800	Unexcelled Mfg (⅛)	4⅛	4	4⅛
1400	Unit Airc Pr(1a)	10⅜	10	10⅛
5800	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit Elastic (.35g)	14	14	14
8200	Unit Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
250	Unit Gas pf (3¾k)	121	120	121
3900	Unit Lt&Pow A	½	½	½
100	Unit Lt & Pow B	½	½	½
600	Unit L&P pf	31¾	31½	31⅝
50	Unit Prof Sh pf (1)	4	4	4
275	Unit Sh M (2½a)	67⅜	67	67
120	UnitShM2 pf (1½)	45⅝	45½	45½
3600	US & Int Sec	1	1	1
3300	U S Foil B	5	4⅞	5
100	U S Lines pf (.70)	9	9	9
200	U S Rub Recl	2½	2¾	3⅜
2400	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1700	Univ Corp vtc	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	2¼	2⅛	2¼
25	Utah P & L pf	85½	85½	85½
1200	Utility Equit	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Waco Aire (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Wagner Bakvtc	7½	7⅛	7½
500	Wentwth Mfg (¼g)	4	3⅞	4
1400	West Va C & C (½e)	4⅜	4½	4⅜
300	West Air Lines	8¼	8	8
120	West Mid 1 pf (7e)	83	79½	83
900	Wright Harx (h.40)	3¼	3⅛	3¼

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:55
9	Am G&E 2½s 69	107	107	107
24	Am P&L 6s 2016	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	91	91	91
3	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108¼	108	108
4	Ark P&L 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾
41	As Elec 4½s 53	87⅜	87	87⅜
28	As G&E 5s 50	19	18	19
10	As G&E 5½s 77	19	18½	19
53	As G&E 5s 68	18⅝	18	18⅝
9	As G&E 4½s 48	19	18	19
65	As G&E 4½s 49	19	18	19
1	As T&T 5½s 55 A	80½	80½	80½
16	Baldw L 6s 50	117⅝	117	117
1	Boston Ed 2¾s 70 A	192½	192½	192⅝
2	Can Nor P 5s 53	96	96	96
72	Cen St El 5½s 54	29	28¾	29
26	Cen St El 5s 48	29¼	28¾	29
7	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	50¾	50½	50¾
1	Cities Ser 5s 69	92	92	92
4	Cities Ser 5s 66	95	95	95
2	Cities Ser 5s 66	94	94	94
78	Cities Ser 5s 50	90¼	89⅞	90¼
1	Cit Ser P&L 5½s 49	90½	90½	90½
1	Con GEL Ba 3¼s 71	109¾	109¾	109¾
36	Cont G&E 5s 58A	90	89¾	89¾
21	Cuddahy Pack 3s 55	102	102¼	102¼
2	East G&F 4s 56A	86¾	86¾	86¾
37	Elec P&L 5s 2030	92¼	92	92¼
8	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	94¾	94¼	94¼
2	Geo P&L 5s 78	95½	95½	95½
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	94½	94¾	94¾
3	Grand Trunk 4s 50	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2	Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	111	111	111
9	Ill Pow&L 5

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 2,200,000
Previous day's sales 2,121,410
1943 volume to date 71,044,960
1942 volume to date 28,345,149

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	47.3	Prev. day	46.4
Month ago	46.1	Year ago	34.7
1943 high	48.7	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62	62	62	+1
Adams Exp (.45a)	36	11	10¾	11	
Adams-Millis 1½g	2	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
Addressograph (1)	16	20½	19½	20	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	31	44¼	43¾	44	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	31	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Allegheny Corp	42	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	24	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf	60	14¾	14⅛	14¾	
Allegheny pf $30 ww	60	14¾	30¼	10½	+1
Allegheny pr pf	16	50½	14⅞	25¼	+ ¼
Allen Ind Sil .35a	46	25¾	14⅞	25¼	+ ¼
Allen Indust (New)	25	9¼	1¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Chem & Dye 6	5	155	154¾	155	— ½
Allied Mills (1e)	15	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.30g)	108	5⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	43	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	41	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Amerada Pet (2)	8	79	78⅛	78⅞	+1⅜
Am Ag Chem 1.20	9	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
Am Airlines (1½se)	16	61¾	61¼	61¾	+1¼
Am Bank Note 1½g	5	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3)	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Am Beach (1½e)	43	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Brake Shoe 1½g	7	39½	38½	39	+ ¼
Am Br S pf 5¼	140	129	129	129	
Am Cable & Rad	68	6½	6	6	
Am Can (3)	28	80½	78¾	79¾	+1
Am Can pf (7)	30	177	177	177	
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	30	34¼	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 2.20g	2	67¾	67¾	67¾	
Am Ch&Cable 1½g	13	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	160	107	105¼	105¼	—2¼
Am Colortype .15g	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Am Crys Sug 1½a	9	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Am C S 6%pf 6	50	101	100½	101	M'r 25
Am Distill	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Am European 1½e	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Export (1½g)	30	26⅞	26	26½	
Am & For Power	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Am&FP 57pf 7½	12	66¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	48	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 1½g	9	15	14¼	15	
Am Hide&Leather	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Am Ice	1	3¾	3½	3½	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	48	48	48	+ ⅜
Am Internat (1½g)	38	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅜
Am Invest III .15e	2	6	6	6	
Am Invest pf 2½	0	43	43	43	
Am Locomotive	42	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾	7	91	8 93¼	90½	— ¼
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	10	14¼	14	14	
Am M&Met (1½g)	3	¾	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	11	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	8	80	1	1⅞	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Am P & L 56 pf	16	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	16	4⅛	4¾	23⅞	— ⅜
Am Rad&St S .15e	124	14¾	14	14	
Am R M pf 4½	560	64⅞	64¼	64½	— ⅜
Am Safety Raz 1½e	1	14½	14½	14½	
Am Seating (1e)	11	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bl 1g	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	47	45⅜	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅜
Am Sm & R pf 7	190	152	150½	152	
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	22	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Am Stores 1½g	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Am Stove (.30g)	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
Am Sug Ref 1½g	11	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf (7)	6	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel (9)	11	142	141¾	141⅞	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	52¾	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tob B (3a)	5	52¾	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	170	136¾	135½	136	—1¼
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	32	9½	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1½g)	27	38½	38¼	38¾	
Am Wat W 1sf (6)	2	38⅞	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	55	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	11	67⅞	6½	67⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (2k)	7	68¾	68	68	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	39	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
Am Zn pr pf 2½k	2	52½	50½	52½	+2½
Anaconda Cop 1½g	129	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1½e	170	28⅞	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock .15g	13	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Armour Illinois	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	6	57½	56½	56½	—1¼
Arm Ill pf	10	57½	56	56	—1¾
Armstrong Ck 1½g	10	33½	33⅛	33¼	— ⅛
Arnold Const 1½g	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .10g	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Asso Dry Gds 1½g	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
As D Gd 1 pf 6	10	78½	78½	78½	+1¼
As D Gd 2nf 7	4	72	71⅞	72	+ ⅜
Assoc Inv pf (5)	30	101½	101½	101½	
Atch T&SF (1½g)	74	53¾	52⅝	53	+ ⅜
Atch T&SF pf (5)	7	77⅞	77½	77⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	49	32½	31½	32⅜	+ ⅜
Atl Refining (.15e)	37	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	30	108	108	108	
Atlas Tack (1½g)	5	12½	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (1½g)	31	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd 3½g	350	63¾	62½	63¾	+1¼
Austin Nichols	2	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
Aviation Co (1½g)	139	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco Cl (1e)	50	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	41	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	14	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	50	4¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Bang&A pf 2½sk	40	50	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Barber Bros	1	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— 1
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	31	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	14	20	19¾	19¾	
Bayuk Cigar (1½g)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Beech Cr (2)	20	107	107	107	—2
Beech Creek (2)	20	26¾	26½	26¾	+1
Beld-Hem (.80)	7	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	18	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat (3½g)	11	59⅜	58¾	59¼	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	2	15	14¾	15	
Best Foods (1.60)	4	117⅛	117	117⅛	— ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	3	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
Bethl Steel (1½g)	50	66⅜	65½	66	+ ½
Bethl Steel pf (7)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	2	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
Black & Decker .80	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	27	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Bliss & Laugh 1½g	1	17	17	17	
Bloomingdale .20g	40	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airp (1e)	77	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	48¾	47¾	48¼	
Bon Ami A (4)	10	94	94	94	—1
Bon Ami B 2½g	50	46½	46⅜	46½	
Bond Stores(1.60)	5	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Borden Co (1.30g)	20	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	10	33	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Bower Roll B 1½g	2	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
Bridgeport Br 1½g	21	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	18	27	26¾	26⅞	
Bristol-Myers .40g	7	42½	42¼	42½	+1½
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn-Man Tr	5	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Brunsw-Balke 1½g	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 1½g	33	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	32	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	120	10	98	98	
Budd Wheel (1e)	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	4	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Bulova Watch (2)	3	29¼	29	29	
Burling Mills .35g	26	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛
But Mills pf 2¾	1	56	55⅞	56	+ ⅛
Burl M 2½pf.2½	2	56	55⅞	56	+ ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	28	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	15	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Bush T B pf 3½s	210	32½	32½	32½	+1½
Butler Bros (.15g)	25	8	7⅝	7⅝	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	23½	23½	23½	
Butte C&Z (1½g)	9	4⅜	4¼	14	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	19	14¾	14	81	
Byers pf 3.63t	62	81	80	20	— ⅜
Byron Jack (1½g)	5	20½	20	20½	
Calif Pack (1½)	5	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Calif Pack pf 2½	10	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
Calumet Z-Lane	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Calumet&Hec 1½g	27	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1½g	13	18¾	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	17	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Can Pacific	1	40½	40½	4 ½	+1¼
Canfield Mills (2)	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	5	30	29½	29¾	
Carpenter Stl 1½g	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen (.20)	8	103½	98⅜	102	+4
Case (J I) Co (7a)	10	47¾	47¾	47¼	
Caterpil Tract (2)	18	33½	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Celanese Corp 1½g	30	16	16	16	
Celanese 7 pf 5	30	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	11	107	107	107	
Celanese Corp (1g)	28	122	1 1	121	
Celotex Co 5	80	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5	87	87½	87	87½	+2
Cen Aguirre 1½g	17	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Cen Fdry (.10g)	26	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Cen Hi Lt pf 4½pf	37	106½	106½	106½	
Cen RR N J	8	7¼	8¼	8½	—1
Cen Vist Sug 2½w	15	18⅜	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
Century Rib Mls	25	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Cerro de Pas (4)	12	43⅜	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	36	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
Cert-teed 6%pf	520	58	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
Champ P&P 1½g	10	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	
Ches & Ohio (3)	62	42¼	41⅞	42	— ⅛
Chic & O pf (4)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Chi & E III	40	6½	6¾	6¾	
Chi & E III A .50g	25	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
Chi Grt West	42	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½k	25	15⅞	15½	15¾	
Chi Mail Ordr 1½e	8	5¼	9	5¼	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	20	20¾	20¼	20¼	
Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	11	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Chi R I 7%pf	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Childs Co	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Chrysler Corp 3½g	57	75¾	75	75¼	+ ⅜
City Invest(1.20)	10	13½	12¾	13½	+ ⅛
City Investing	16	42	41½	42	+ ½
City Stores	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Clark Equip (2½g)	3	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
ClevCC&SL 10	10	128	128	128	+5
Clev Gr Broom 1½g	17	36⅝	36	36	+ ⅛
Clev E Ill pf 4½	60	113	113	113	
Clev Gr Br pf(5)	60	104	104	104	
Climax Mol 1.20a	14	48	46½	46¾	— ⅜
Cluett Peabody 1½g	13	35⅞	35	35½	+ ⅛
Cluett Pea pf 7	10	144½	145½	145½	
Coca-Cola (3)	5	97¾	97	97	— ¼
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	17	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Colgate P P pf 4½	1	106½	106½	106½	
Collins & Aik	9	24¾	24	24	+ ⅛
Col & South	520	12	11	12	+1
Col & Sou 1 pf	7	10	9¼	10	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	4	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Col Fuel&Iron 1½g	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Colum Br A (.30g)	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Colum Br B (.30g)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	
Colum G & El	60	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	2	56	56	56	— ½
Col G&E5%pf5	10	52½	52½	52½	— ⅜
Colum Pict (½e)	10	15¾	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	22	34⅞	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	3	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
Com I T Cr pf 4½	55	57½	56½	57½	+1½
Coml Solvents .60a	53	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Comw&Sou pf	254	11	⅞	⅞	
Colw & Sou pf	8	47½	46⅝	47½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	5	51¼	5	5	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	22	20½	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½e	6	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½	40	100	100	100	
Cons Coppers .45e	31	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	53	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	7	56½	56¼	56½	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	3	57	13¾	13	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼k	15	3¾	3⅜	3¼	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	3	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅜
Consol Oil (⅜)	190	9	7½	7⅝	
Consol RR Cuba pf	5	7½	7½	7½	
Cons Vultee	42	21⅜	20¾	20¾	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	8	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
Consolodation Coal	17	11¾	11½	11½	
Consolodation Cl pf	3	52	50	52	+6
Consum Pwr 4½	9	97⅞	97¼	97⅞	+ ⅛
Container Corp 1½g	8	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Cont Baking 1½g	74	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	103	103	103	— ½
Cont Can (1¼g)	28	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	45	45	45	
Cont Diam Fib 1½g	4	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
Cont Motors (.15g)	53	5¾	5½	5½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	29	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (1½g)	3	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	14	14	14	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40	280	43¾	43½	43½	
Corn Products 2.60	17	57¾	57	57	— ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7	10	178½	178½	178½	— ½
Coty International	12	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Crane cv pf 5	104	102	102	104	+2
Cream of Wh (3½g)	10	22	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp 1½e	15	16¼	16	16	
Crown C&S 1½e	13	25½	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	8	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	170	88¾	88	88¾	
Cuneo Press (2e)	18	36¼	35¾	36	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	80	90	+1		
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	5	30¼	29¾	30	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	446	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1½g	9	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer 1½g	6	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Davega Stores 1½e	2	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Davega St pf 1¼k	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Davison Ch .60a	31	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	5	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	60	35½	33½	34½	+1¼
Deere pf 1.40	3	53	32¼	53	+1
Diesel-Wien G 1½g	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	86	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
Del Lack & West	35	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Detroit Ed (.60g)	28	18¾	16½	18⅜	
Devoe&Ray A 1	510	27	26¾	27	
Diamond M 1½g	3	31¼	31	31¼	
Diamd Motor 1½g	14	12½	12¾	12⅝	
Dist Cp-S 0t2.22	2	25	25	25	
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	170	39⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Dixie-Vortex (1½e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C 1½g	7	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Donw Mines h.80g	36	21½	21¼	21⅜	
Douglas Airc (5e)	11	67	65¼	65½	— ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	9	138	125¾	138	+3
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	25	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp (.90e)	7	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
Dunhill Internat	13	146	145¾	145¾	
du Pont deN (1g)	13	146	119	119	—1
Du Pont 1pf 5	10	119			
Eastern Air Lines	31	38⅞	38½	38½	+ ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	16	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
Eastman Kodak (5)	12	158½	157½	158½	+1¼
East Kod pf (6)	30	181½	181½	181½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	15	40¼	39¾	40¼	— ⅜
Edis Bros-Stra .80	2	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .20bg	5	3½	3¼	3¼	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	19	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅜
Elec Boat (1e)	31	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	13	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
El Pase N G 2.40	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	42¾	41½	42	+1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	17	47	45½	46	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	9	38½	37¾	38½	
Endicott-Jh pf 5	10	115	115	115	
Erie Pub Service	54	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
Erie P S 5 pf 5	50	70¾	70	7 3/4	+ ⅜
Erie PS 5½pf 5½	1	74	73½	74	+2
Equit Office Bldg	25	¾	¾	¾	
Erie&Ptts 3.20	10	77	77	77	+2½
Erie Railroad (1e)	35	13¼	12¾	13¼	
Erie Railroad pf 1s	140	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
Erie Rail pf A (5)	9	48	47½	48	
Eureka V Cl ⅜g	19	6¼	5¾	6¼	
Evans Products	13	8¼	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	6	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	12	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	5	23⅞	23½	23½	
Fed Lt&Tract ¼e	2	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6	20	57¾	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	10	28¾	27½	28½	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	2	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	1	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Ferro Enam	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs .40a	1	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Fid D St pf 4½	100	90	89	89	— ¾
Fid P Fire Ins ¼g	7	46¾	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾g	16	32¼	31¾	32¼	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	107	107	107	
First Nat Strs 3½s	10	34	33½	34	+ ¼
Flintkote (1½g)	15	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	20	8¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 1g	1	23½	23½	23½	
Food Fair Stores 1	5	10½	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Food Mach .35g	1	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ⅛
Fotland Stl pf	30	41	41	41	—1
Foster Wheelr	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Fost W & pf 1½k	10	19	19	19	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	8	7¾	7⅞	
Freeport Sulph (2)	25	35¾	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tru 1.40	6	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	10	98	98	98	
Gabriel Co .10g	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) (14a)	21	3½	3¾	3¾	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Gamewell 1½g	170	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind 1½g	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	53	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	104	104	104	+1
Gen Am Trans (2g)	3	43¾	43¼	43¼	
Gen Baking .30g	112	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	22	7¾	6	6	— ⅛
Gen Cable	11	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	7	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	170	67	66	66¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Gen Clg pf (7)	30	139	139	139	
Gen Elec (1.40)	79	36	35¾	35¾	
Gen Foods (1.40g)	14	39	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	10	117	117	117	
Gen G&E A	195	2¾	2½	2½	
Gen G&El cv pf	100	106½	105½	105½	
Gen Mills (4)	2	88	88	88	
Gen Mills Spl 5	23	136¼	136¼	136¾	— ½
Gen Motors ½g	91	49¾	49¼	49½	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128¼	128¼	128¼	
Gen Out Adv .20e	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	15	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .10g	6	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	79	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Signal 1½g	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	10	105	105	105	—1
Gen Real & Util	28	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract.(.30g)	6	23¼	23	23	
Gen Shoe (1½g)	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Gen S C pf 1¼sk	280	75	74	74	+1
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	17¼	17¼

Bruins' Third Straight A Tribute to Team Play

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 26—Harvey (Busher) Jackson may have scored the winning goal against Montreal Canadiens at the Forum here last night, but he had to share honors today with the rest of the team—a team that won't be beaten.

The Bruins' victory last night was not due to one individual. It was not the result of any outstanding play. It was the culmination of a team effort which put the Boston club three games ahead in their best-of-seven series with Canadiens and made them prohibitive favorites to win their way into the Stanley Cup final. In that final they will meet the winner of the present series between Detroit and Toronto.

True to Form

All through the 1942-43 season, the Bruins surprised their followers. They won when they weren't expected to. They stayed at the top of the National Hockey League for three months when they had been consigned to the bottom. In these play-offs, they are running true to the form they showed all winter.

You could praise Frankie Brimsek for kicking out nearly twice as many shots as the Bruins sent towards Paul Bibeault. You could praise Herbie Cain, Capt. Dit Clapper, and the Busher for their goals. But in the final analysis you must praise every single player on the team for refusing to give up when all appeared lost.

Canadiens scored the first goal. They kept their one-goal lead through the second period and right up until the final minute of the final period. Another club might have figured that the game was lost. Not the Bruins. They scored, sent the contest into overtime, and went out of the Forum the victors.

Busher's Goal

It was the Busher's goal which finally beat Canadiens. He knocked in his own rebound at 3:30 of the first overtime. But if it had not been for the concerted effort of the whole team, the Busher would never have had the chance to score his goal.

♪ ♪ ♪

This makes the second time in this series that the Bruins have won out in overtime. They came from an 0-3 deficit last Sunday to turn back Canadiens, and they came from behind again last night. It is just a case of the team that won't be beaten can't be beaten. The whole club deserves the plaudits.

♪ ♪ ♪

Over the Blue Line

As a matter of fact, the Bruins have now won their last three overtime games in a row in the play-offs. . . . A year ago they beat Chicago Black Hawks 2-1 in the Windy City in an extra session contest. . . . Jackson scored his goal last night by popping in his own rebound. . . . He intercepted a pass from Glen Harmon to Elmer Lach and fired a blazer at goalie Paul Bibeault. . . . Paul kicked out Harvey's first shot, but Busher beat him with the rebound.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lach scored Canadiens' first goal, and Gordie Drillon their second. . . . Drillon was playing with a new glove which protected his injured hand. . . . Flash Hollet and Bill Cowley were credited with two assists. . . . Toe Blake, Joe Benoit, and Buddy O'Connor got assists for Canadiens.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dick Irvin dressed Gerry Heffernan in place of Charlie Sands. . . . The Boston writers had the proverbial bird's-eye view of the game. . . . Their seats were behind the goals. . . . Several former major league players were at the game including Bingo Kampman, Des Smith, Pat Egan, Jack McGill and Johnny Mahaffy. . . . Smith and Terry Reardon, incidentally, report for officers' training next week. . . . Marty Barry, former Bruin and coach of the Montreal Army team, was also at the game. . . . In his spare moments he plays defense for an amateur club in Montreal.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brimsek played a whale of a game. . . . He saved almost twice as many shots as his rival goalie, Paul Bibeault. . . . The linesmen were Sam Babcock from New York and Stan McCabe from Detroit. . . . Norman Lamport was referee in place of Bill Chadwick. . . . The crowd in the Forum was the largest of the year. . . . Johnny Crawford reinjured his ankle and did not play after the second period. . . . He is expected to be ready for Saturday's game, however. . . . Buzz Beurling, Canada's leading war-ace, was a visitor to the Bruins' room. . . . He is a very likeable boy, hardly out of his teens. . . . He never played hockey, and said he never intends to. . . . He says it's too rough. . . . And that from a fellow who flew over Malta.

Mack Confident Despite Shortage of Moundsmen

WILMINGTON, Del., March 26 (AP)—Connie Mack, gazing benignly at his Philadelphia Athletics in training here, says the biggest problem he has this year is pitching. The total hurling staff listed on the club's roster is seven men, so even if they were all good men and true, this shortage of throwers would menace the team's chances.

"We only have three pitchers left from last year," Connie explained. "Phil Marchildon, who won 17 games for us, is in the Canadian Army and Fowler and Besse are also gone.

"It's too early to tell yet how the staff will shape up this season. I just can't say what we are going to do."

Three Back

The three pitchers who have returned from last year's squad are Roger Wolff, Russ Christopher and Luman Harris, who jointly accounted for 27 victories in 1942. However, Wolff is a childless married man who may be called for the draft at any time, so that the A's future looks even more desperate. Except for Jesse Flores, a 14-game winner at Los Angeles, the rest of the A's staff is made up of recruits from class B leagues.

Pitching is, indeed, the main problem, but it is not the entire Philadelphia story.

Connie is confronted by a porous infield. Dick Siebert on first base is a standby, of course, and Pete Suder at second base is at least experienced. But right now, Irvin Hall, a rookie from Williamsport in the Eastern League, is the shortstop and another freshman, Eddie Mayo, from Los Angeles, is the regular third baseman.

All winter long Connie said Hall would be his second baseman, but yesterday for the club's first infield drill Hall ran out and took up the shortstop position. This did not disturb Connie.

"I thought he was a second baseman, but when he ran out to shortstop I knew that must be the position he wanted to play. So I'll leave him there and Suder can play second," explained Mack.

Want Pofahl

The A's also hope to have Jimmy Pofahl available, despite the fact he has indicated he intends to retire. Roberto Estalella, who came to the A's along with Pofahl in exchange for Bob Johnson, is first in line for Johnson's leftfield position, with Jo-jo White, the former Detroit outfielder, in center and Elmer Valo in right.

Last year's catching corps headed by Hal Wagner is intact.

All in all, the Athletics are a sorry-looking proposition, but President and Manager Mack is unperturbed and still hopeful.

"The clubs at the top have been hurt hardest," he said. "Look at the great ball players the Yankees and Red Sox have lost. Besides, the loss of the world championship will take some of the cocksureness out of the Yankees. This will make a tighter race and anything can happen."

After Pesky's Old Job

By a Staff Photographer

Skeeter Newsome, left, and Eddie Lake

Newsome, a veteran of big league play at Philadelphia and Boston, currently is battling Lake, a rookie from far-off Sacramento, for the Red Sox shortstop berth left vacant by Navy-bound Johnny Pesky. Eddie may have an edge in power at the plate, but Skeeter doffs his cap to few as a defensive infielder.

Breaking the Ice

—By Campbell—

High Lights of the Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The 1942-43 National Hockey League season may be remembered in years to come as the end of an era, with the new era beginning after the war. If it is not—and by that we mean if hockey is continued next winter—this season just past will still hold a place in history for its many changes.

First of all was the great exodus of players to the armed forces and the great influx of youngsters and return of supposed all-through veterans, which caused a drop in caliber of play but which still kept competition at a keen pitch.

New stars were born. Former stars once again made the headlines. Surprises were frequent. Interest was sustained.

One of the Best

Among the best jobs of the season was that turned in by Manager Art Ross of Boston Bruins, who let the critics do the talking while he performed the deeds. He did not bat an eye when his club was consigned to last place. He merely smiled in satisfaction when they came out in second place.

New York Rangers won the league championship the previous season, wound up this winter in the spot supposedly reserved for the Bruins. A bad start with an inexperienced goalie was responsible for their slump, but Frankie Boucher still had his head high.

He was mighty proud of his first line of Lynn Patrick, Phil Watson, and Bryan Hextall, which could skate and shoot with the best in the league and which wound up high on the list of scorers.

Detroit First

Detroit skated off with the championship, but not until after it had deposed a Bruins team that had held down first place for three months. Rated as the strongest club in the circuit, The Red Wings presented the unusual spectacle of a team without a star. Jack Stewart, their outstanding defenseman, was nearest to being one, but it was only the experts who realized his true worth to Manager Jack Adams and the Norris interests.

Canadiens disappointed their followers, who had high hopes that the Flying Frenchmen would revive the memories of the glory days of Howie Morenz and Pit Lepine and Aurel Joliat. Instead they moped along in fifth place and waited until the final day of the season before making the play-offs by the skin of their teeth.

Satisfactory Finish

Toronto Maple Leafs, Stanley Cup champions in 1942, came home in third place, a satisfactory finish to them since they were without Syl Apps for the last two months. More than that they presented the outstanding rookie in young Gaye Stewart, who gave as much promise of future stardom as did Appsie when he won the award in 1937.

As for individual feats, there were plenty. Both Carl Liscombe of Detroit and Maxie Bentley of Chicago set a new record for points in a game, with seven each. Elmer Lach of Canadiens came up with six assists against the Bruins Feb. 6 to set another record. Ray Getliffe, also of Canadiens, got five goals in that same game to tie the record equalled by five other sharpshooters previously.

In individual scoring Chicago's Doug Bentley came out on top. He tied Cooney Weiland's record of 73 points, and in addition was the league's leading goal-scorer with 33. Boston's Bill Cowley, second to Bentley with 72 points, proved the leading play-maker with 45 assists, a number which tied his own league record of two seasons ago.

As for team marks, both the Maple Leafs and the Bruins surpassed the former league high for a season, the former winding up with 198 and the latter with 195. Rangers set a new high in goals against with 253, a total that will probably stand for some time. Rangers also set a new non-winning streak of 19 games and saw their string of non-shutout games ended at 178.

These were the main high lights of the 1942-43 season, an odd one but an interesting one. It could have been worse. We'll take it as it was.

Shorts From Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—The hotel where the Yankees are staying during spring training at Asbury Park, N. J., is constructed largely of material salvaged from the New York World's Fair. . . . The club is being constructed mainly of material salvaged from the Cleveland Indians. . . . Needless to say, neither is a finished product yet. . . . And, incidentally, another deal to buy the Yankees is supposed to be cooking with an entirely new bunch of names listed as prospective purchasers. . . . Only hint we can give is that it might be appropriate, if these guys do get the Yanks, for them to swap with Tom Yawkey, who lives in New York but owns a Boston club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Instead of just the winning club, all eight teams competing in the National Collegiate A. A. basketball tourney this year will get prize watches. . . . The difference probably is that the winners' clocks will tick. . . . The Western Conference, which forbids its football officials to hobnob with the pros, has offered Referee Roland Gibbs a full schedule of basketball games in addition to grid assignment. . . .

Don Donaghey, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: "For many springs Wilmington fans have stood on their railroad station platform and envied the Pullman porters on the streamliners as they whizzed into the deep South laden with big league ball clubs. . . . Now that they have the A's in their laps, they're due to discover that speed and distance lend enchantment to a tail-ender in March."

♪ ♪ ♪

Bow tie Jimmy Bronson, who used to manage Gene Tunney, has just heard from his two soldier sons, learning that one is in Australia and the other in Ireland. . . . Joe Zarish, who is in charge of the big sports program at Fort Monmouth, N. J., has just been upped from Lieutenant to Captain. . . . Bart Sullivan, Holy Cross track coach, was a bit proud when he heard that one of his old athletes, Lieut. Greg Carpenter, had walked back to his base in China after being shot down and spending six weeks in Jap-held territory. Then Bart remembered that Greg was a pole vaulter and hurdler, not a distance runner. . . . Ensign Willie Turnesa, national amateur golf champion in 1938, is in the new officer indoctrination class at the North Carolina Pre-Flight School, but didn't take time off to go over to Pinehurst for the North and South tournament.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the Army sent Tech. Sgt. Wilbur Young, one of Fort Worth's better bowlers, to the Pacific Coast 10 months ago, Young found the game wasn't the same without his old bowling pals. . . . After a couple of games, the Sarge just quit trying and turned his attention to soldiering. . . . Recently Young, home on furlough, dropped in at the alleys and decided to bowl a couple of games for old time's sake. . . . The first turned up a fair score, then on the second game Young tossed an even dozen strikes for the first perfect game in his career. . . . Well, maybe practice isn't everything.

Dodgers in Line

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y. (AP)—Harold Peck and Roberto Ortiz, newcomers among the Brooklyn Dodger outfielders, have accepted terms and will soon report for training.

Shortstop Battle Adds Spice to Red Sox Camp

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When shortstop Johnny Pesky went into the Navy, he left a vacant chair at Fenway Park. And any time there is a vacant chair on a big league ball club, the panic is on. From two to a dozen men are apt to dive for it, with at least half of them getting trampled in the rush.

In a somewhat subdued sense, this currently is happening at Medford, where the Red Sox are moving through their training paces. The manpower situation being on a cramped wartime basis, the rush this spring is limited to two—the veteran Skeeter Newsome and the newcomer Eddie Lake.

Both Determined

The magnitude of this rivalry can best be emphasized by the players themselves. Says Newsome: "I've played shortstop on this ball club before and no young fellow is going to take the job away from me."

Says Lake: "I've knocked around in the minor leagues, waiting for this big chance to play regularly in the majors, and I'm not going to finish second to anybody."

Newsome has a Fenway background in his favor. Last season he played 29 games for the Red Sox, 10 at second base, 12 at third and the rest at short; and he played them well. Through his first dozen games, Skeeter was high among the .300 hitters, and as late as mid-September he was just over that charmed level in the batting trade. At the close of the season he stopped at a fair .274. His defensive play has never been questioned.

Hit 19 Homers

Lake, however, has youth in his favor. Too, his minor league averages suggest that he is a better hitter than Newsome, although only a stretch in the American League can decide this. Eddie has hit a longer ball to left field than has Skeeter, an important point to be considered with the Red Sox playing 77 games at Fenway, where there is a short barrier behind the left fielder. At Sacramento, Ed blasted 19 home runs in '42.

Of course, it is still rather early to be judging a Red Sox rookie. But despite the fact that he is no bigger than a bat boy, this Lake fellow looks like a big league ball player. He swings a bat from the end of the handle and drives a ball deep. He is quick with his feet and hands in the field and throws hard and accurately across the diamond. Manager Joe Cronin now wants to learn these facts about Eddie: Will he hit good curve-ball pitching, and can he make double plays?

Cardinal Chain

After an all-around athletic career at Castlemont High School in Oakland, Calif., Lake signed with the St. Louis Cardinals. A pitcher and outfielder in school, Branch Rickey converted him into an infielder. Up through the Cardinal chain he sprang, via Grand Island, Neb., Decatur, Ill., Houston, Texas, and Sacramento.

"The Cards took me to St. Petersburg in the spring of 1940," Eddie told me, "but they liked the looks of Marty Marion better and shipped me West to Sacramento. Out there I played every infield position and warmed up the pitchers in the bull pen. If I had stayed there another season they probably would have had me checking the baggage."

Lake stayed with the Cardinals through '41 and likes to remember the afternoon he pounded Max Macon and Hugh Casey of the Dodgers for two homers and a double. Rickey returned him to Sacramento in '42, however, where at shortstop he helped Pepper Martin win the Pacific Coast League pennant. Eddie would like to help Joe Cronin win a pennant here, and in this respect he has the moral support of all of us.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . According to morning papers, the only absentee at the Braves' camp early today was Allyn Stout, former Cardinal pitcher purchased from Elmira . . . At special request of Choate officials, the Braves will work out on Sunday . . . The idea is to give defense workers a chance to watch the big leaguers . . . The Red Sox practice begins at 11:30 tomorrow and Sunday . . . Mayor John Carr of Medford is an almost daily visitor at the Sox sessions.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

New Spring Perils

A baseball writer could put together a book on the perils of spring training in the South. He could tell about the sandy soil, with its mysterious holes; about the weight of the sun on unprotected necks; about the sharp wind which blows in from the Gulf and the Atlantic; about the rocky infields of a barnstorming tour, and the long bus rides over narrow roads.

And now he can add a new chapter—a chapter labeled, "That noble experiment, training in the North." The stories are coming in fast and most of them sound strange indeed to the baseball ear.

There is Bill Brandt, Pittsburgh pitcher, who injured a knee in a basketball scrimmage. There is Cincinnati's Frank McCormick, who injured his back while bowling, and Bucky Walters, who was out of uniform a couple of days because he misjudged his distance while jumping over a hurdle.

On Bicycles

The White Sox had to warm up in the ballroom of their French Lick (Ind.) hotel when rain chased them indoors and immediately the danger of flying glass presented itself. The chandeliers, it seems, hung too low. Other camps saw athletes going from hotel to field via bicycle, a movement which offers all sorts of dangerous possibilities.

Casualties may roll in with amazing rapidity once these calisthenic drills reach the commando stage. The Red Sox, for instance, sit up nights inventing ways to avoid the 15-minute session forced upon them daily at Medford by an energetic young Chief Petty Officer named Harold Knight. He does everything except undress them, and may get around to that later.

Bill Cox promises that his Phillies will be in shape, if nothing else. This prompted an old-timer to ask: "But will they be in shape to play ball?"

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankees have a new shortstop. He is George Henry Stirnweiss, who at Newark last season was the base-stealing sensation of the minor leagues. He stole 73 bases in 82 tries, and at one stretch did 29 straight without being caught.

The New York club's record for the lively ball era belongs to Ben Chapman, who piled up 61 steals in his best year. If Manager Joe McCarthy lets Stirnweiss run, as he says he will, the Chapman mark is not long for the books. George has the speed and the head to threaten it seriously.

There is still no definite word on the new ball. But if it is dead, as some insist, the trend of the times will aid this Yankee rookie. With a slower ball, the stolen base and the single run will be more paramount than ever.

Assist to Meyer

Stirnweiss gives credit for his success on the base paths to Bill Meyer, the manager at Newark. "I always liked to run," said George, "but it took a manager who had confidence in my ability to get me started. Bill Meyer told me early last season that if I wanted to run, to go ahead. So I did.

"Meyer made just one reservation," George went on. "He did not want me to risk injuring my legs by trying to steal home. Once only during the year did I try that and I made it.

"As I began beating throws to second base, I gave a lot of study to the pitchers and their moves. I'd watch them from the bench and while waiting to hit. And I'll try to do the same thing in the American League. But I suppose it will be tougher up here." Yes, George, it will be.

Royals Meet 'Pics

Amateur hockey enjoys its last whirl of the current season tonight and tomorrow evening when the Montreal Royals of the Quebec Senior League and the Boston Olympics of the Eastern League collide at the Garden.

This weekend's tilts mark the third time tha the Royals have played post-season games in Boston. On two previous invasions the two international rivals had hard battles, each time dividing the spoils.

Rollins College Star Retains Two Indoor Net Titles

BROOKLINE, Mass., March 26 (AP)—Attractive Pauline Betz of Rollins College turned her attention today toward the women's outdoor tennis title after a successful defense of both her indoor singles and doubles crowns in the women's indoor championship at Longwood's covered courts.

Her slashing game gave her a 6—4, 6—1 verdict over second-seeded, Katherine Winthrop of Hamilton in the singles final. Miss Winthrop forced the issue in the first set and at one stage boasted a 4—2 lead. She wilted rapidly, however, and Miss Betz took six straight games in the second set after dropping the opener.

In the doubles final, she teamed this year with the veteran Mrs. Hazel V. Wightman of Chestnut Hill to take a 7—5, 6—1 decision from the tandem of Judy Atterbury, Great Neck, L. I., and Lillian Lopaus, City Island, N. Y.

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N. Y. C., 620 W. 116 (73)—Southwest corner; sunshine, river view; quiet, comfortable; business woman's apartment; $10.00. CAth. 8-5451.

N. Y. C., 601 West 115th Street—Unusual single room, private shower; $40 month, $9.50 week. Phone, preferably morning, AC 2-8108.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St.—Large south front with fireplace. Please call Circle 7-6300 before 12. MRS. MILLS, Apt. 3-A.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1721 Winchester St.—Rms. (restricted) with or without private bath; home cooking; conveyance to church. Lon. 9054.

ROOMS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., OR VIRGINIA—Cultured, matured woman, Government employee, desires room with bath or semi-private bath in private home with dinners and breakfasts or privilege of preparing simple breakfast; would pay well and not intrude upon family life. Box 20, 1013 National Press Bldg.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; excellent food, 3 baths; loving hos.; open all yr.; beautiful surroundings; restrict.; booklets; $15. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

UNUSUAL charming country home offered to gentlemen who will exchange few hours each day in garden work for the low rate of $12 weekly; references required. Write Box H-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.
Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service. Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Maine. Tel. Somerset 0675.
167 Pearl Street, Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

BOYS-GIRLS.

Ushering in theatre 18 years and over. Good appearance. High school graduate. Starting salary $26. Apply any weekday between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

THE ROXY THEATRE
153 West 50th Street N. Y. C.

LAUNDRY—Experienced wash man with some knowledge boiler and engine; steady work; also girl marker and assorter; laundry doing $60 weekly. Write Model Laundry Co., 694 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

MARRIED COUPLE
for building superintendent and working housekeeper. Apply at Carlton Hotel, 23 Maple St., Malden, Mass. Mal. 2211.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BAKER—Highest class all-around retail man, capable of taking responsibility of 5-man shop; must know highest type varieties bread, pastries; salary in proportion to experience, ability. Send refs., full particulars about yourself to SAVAGE'S BAKERY, 2220 Highland Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

BOOKKEEPER, Secretary, small office, Boston, commencing $25. State full particulars. Box M-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARETAKER LARGE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, Greater New York; must be capable, willing worker; state experience and qualifications. Write Box F-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

"FIX IT"

Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs repairing or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business.

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston, Han. 2121. Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 Floor Above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. St., Boston Room 306, LAF. 3097

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 6 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, Tears, etc.
Reweave, Little Bldg., B. St., Boston. Lib. 7956.

INVISIBLE TEXTILE MENDING
Holes, Burns, Tears Reweven
18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 9494

LOCK Repairs, Keys, Radio, Electrical, Plumbing, Repairing, Rear Swartz's Barber Shop, 234 Mass. Ave., BOSTON. Ken. 7774

RUG CLEANING BY OUR NEW Process Destroys Moth, Dust, Dandruff and Dirt Deposits
Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing
Drill Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets $4.95
Orientals $7.95
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGHlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—MEN
(Continued)

Good Paying Summer Jobs

COLLEGE MEN, TEACHERS and others wishing to enjoy a fine summer at a beautiful unique sports resort. Must be willing to work. Young men and women. Write
CAPT. JACK
Happy Acres Vacation Club
Lake Beseck—Middlefield, Conn.

JANITOR wanted, Protestant church; open 2 days weekly; South End district, Worcester, Mass. Write Box L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

INDUSTRIAL ENGRS: Several	Agy
TIME-STUDY MEN: Several	Agy
ASST TO PROD MGR: Shop experience	Agy
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Local, experienced	Agy
PIPING DRAFTSMAN: Conn	Agy
MECH ENGR: Power plant experience	Agy
IND & COST ENGR: Estimating exp	$4500
ELECTRONIC ENGINEER: Experienced	$7000
JR. MECHANICAL ENGR	$35
ATTORNEY: Indust. contract exp	To $4000
ACCT-OFFICE MGR: Coll trained	$4000
EMPLOYMENT ASST: Industrial exp	$40-45
ACCOUNTANTS: Local; 1 typing	$35-45
PAY-ROLL CLERK: Watertown	$30
BROKERAGE CLERK: Stock records	$30
I B M TABULATORS: Experienced	Agy
IND SALES: Reside Prov & Fitchburg	DA
SALES: Jewelry & stat trade	DA

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CLEAN, orderly woman, white or colored, for general work in home; 2 women in family. Mrs. E. E. Backes, 199 S. Main St., Wallingford, Conn.

COOK WANTED
in children's nursery; 5-day week. Write 27 Jay Street, Newark, N. J.

EXPERIENCED companion housekeeper for 2 young school children; upstairs work. Box H-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED operator, good pay. PALACE BEAUTY SALON, 112 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER—Business couple, 4-year-old boy; plain cooking; own room; 6-room apartment; $45. MRS. KENVIN, 276 Nuber Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

TWO reliable women at once; take charge of well-established territories in Worcester, Mass.; high commission. AVON PRODUCTS, INC., Park Building, 507 Main Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BANK EXECUTIVE, 41, desires new position; has had 23 years' banking experience, 14 as an executive; salary expected $5,000; will consider post anywhere in U. S. Write Box X-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE experience, college degree in engineering; 38 yrs. manufacturing business; good personality, adaptable. 101 Bonita Ave., Oakland, California.

PROD. SUPT. rubber mfg. 10 years exp. building dirigibles, barrage balloons, rubber boats, life rafts, capable taking complete charge. Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman (Protestant) wants full or part-time position as nursery governess, N. Y. C. only; sleep out; references. BROWN, Monument 2-3817.

WOMAN desires position part time, selling experience, knowledge typing, office routine; good reader. Schweig, 260 West 181st, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, experienced child's nurse, wishes complete charge one or two children in N. Y. C.; references. Write Box W-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman wishes work in small office or store; clerical, figuring, some typing, bookkeeping; switchboard. Box M-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

TWO caretakers, Christian Scientists, invited spend summer small house, large garden and stream, Connecticut; owners absent part time; board furnished. Write Box R-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

WEDDING GIFTS — See Boston's most unusual collection. WINDSOR ART GALLERIES LTD., Hotel Statler

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine, chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping, HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 N. Y. C. Lo. 5-3511 Rm. 1019
Permanents, $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302

WE BUY
Men's clothing, new or used; also shoes.
MR. GOLDMAN
4 GREEN ST., BOSTON. CAP. 7773

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER, new Remington Envoy Portable; small, convenient; $42.50. Mrs. B. F. Perry, Hotel Belmont Plaza, N. Y. C. WT 2-1200, Ext. 349.

JEWELERS

ENGAGEMENT RINGS
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston ALL PRICES

LAUNDRIES

GLEASON LAUNDRY CO., 7 W. Parker Ave., Maplewood, N. J. SO 2-1400—Dry Cleaning: 20% off cash and carry; also free delivery.

PIANO TUNING

DICK SEBOUH'S tuning and repairing service since 1920; excellent work, moderate charges. 41 West 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1462.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	25c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates shown.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	12c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type count the words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send post card for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued from previous page)

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND PIANO WANTED
Oriental Rugs. Dining Rm. Bed. Asp. 2786 (Mass.)

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 0620.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Upham's Cor., Mass.—Better upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses renovated. COL. 2306.

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

LATE model used cars for cash. Call Mr. Jones, Weymouth 0130, NORFOLK MOTORS INC., East Weymouth, Mass.

MOTHER with two babies wants used Bendix washing machine. CHARLES LEHMANN, 26 Elm Drive, New Hyde Park, N. Y.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Spring Flowers
in Great Profusion at Moderate Prices
We Telegraph Flowers
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3000—3001
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

BELMONT

Slocum's Flowers
(Formerly Bud's Flowers, 300 Pleasant St.)
with a complete line of flowers for all occasions, corsages, weddings, etc.
63 Leonard Street Bel. 2245
Belmont Center Locatelli Block

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Roslindale

Trethewey Brothers
PARkway 3283, 7050
George S. Trethewey
Plumbing, Heating, Gasfitting
Stove, Furnace and Range Repairing
JOBBING A SPECIALTY
4280 Washington St. Roslindale

BOSTON—West Roxbury

This year Suits are IT
Stylish Quality
SUITS COATS DRESSES
Complete showing of spring styles. Drastic reductions on Dresses and Winter Coats.
ROSS' West Roxbury Mfg. Co., Inc.
5168 Washington St. Near Dedham Line
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.

We Pay Cash for
USED CARS
Ford
We service and repair all makes of cars.
PRESCOTT MOTORS, Inc.
1716 Centre St., W. Roxbury Parkway 4670

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1021. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fraser's
is now ready to show you huge assortments of new Spring Fashions for the entire family at the usual Low Fraser Prices!

Storey & Co.
BEAUTY IN LINES OF DISTINCTION
NEW ALL-WOOL SLIP-ON SWEATERS $4.98
198 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Harper Method
Differs so from other Beauty Shops. You get so much more for your money.
CLARA D. CHISHOLM
231 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6220

Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings, For Painting over wall paper.
PAINTS WALLPAPER
Ask for our Paint and Color Style Guide
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
271 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 0078

FARR'S
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Airplane and Boat Models—Kits and Supplies
Toys and Easter Cards
844 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

EGAN'S MARKET
231 Concord Avenue Kir. 9200
Kind to Your Hands
Kind to Your Silver

For the Victory Garden!
Vegetable Seeds—Fertilizers—
Garden Tools—Lawn Seed
Lawn Mowers called for and delivered.
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HARDWARE
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 6760

CONCORD

Oil Burner Users
Better get your coal burning tank heater NOW for summer hot water
MacRAE COMPANY
CALL ACTON 202

Bursaw Gas & Oil Co.
For
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
BURNER SERVICE

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leisure
5 Putnam Street Tel. 343

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—
Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Choice Greeting Cards for all occasions.
Five cents up.
RICE & CO.
Bill Folds F. W. RICE 350 Main Street Book Ends

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

BALL IDEAL CANNING JARS
2 Quart ..... 1.29 per doz.
Quart ..... .89 per doz.
Pint ..... .75 per doz.
JELLY JARS ..... .60 and .50 per doz.
RUBBER RINGS ..... 3 Dozen .25
GLASS TOPS ..... .25 per doz.
GARDEN TOOLS AND SEEDS
W. H. CRANTON TIRE CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 242

"STRAIGHT-LACED"
"Figuratively" speaking, the newest silhouette is "straight and narrow." The surest way of achieving this controlled figure is with Cousens's rayon and cotton satin front-lacing corset. Designed for all types of figures. Priced from $4.00 to $12.50.
Philbrook-MacKenney Shop, Inc.

HINGHAM

BICKFORDS
VICTORY GARDEN SUPPLIES
Vegetable Seeds
Flower Seeds
Garden Tools
New things arriving constantly in our gift shop upstairs.
118 North St. Hin-0180-0121

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

TIRES
We have Grade One, Two and Three tires in stock. If you have a certificate we can give you prompt service. Recapping done without a certificate.
ROSS STORES
3 DEPOT SQUARE
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0328
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

PARTRIDGE'S
LUNCH BAR
Featuring Light Lunches Soups and Sandwiches
40c Special Served Daily
1709 MASS AVE. TEL. LEX. 0840—0841

BATEMAN'S
1725 Massachusetts Avenue
6th Birthday Party
March 25 Thru April 3
Easter Goods now ready in all departments.

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1702 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
LEX. 0064
We carry a complete line of Helena Rubinstein Cosmetics
Creams—Lipstick—Lotions and Toilet Waters

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-3260. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A Q POLLARD COMPANY
107th ANNIVERSARY SALE
107 Years of Progress
107 Years of Value Giving
Plan to Attend This Sale

The most complete line of Spring Suits in Northern New England
Cherry and Webb's

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Come to
T. W. ROGERS CO
For Your
Easter Fashions
230 UNION STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

LYNN *(Continued)*

Men's and Young Men's
SPRING SUITS
All Wool Worsteds in spring shades of grey, blue and brown
$30 $35 and $40
Goddard Bros.
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3787

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington Street, Lynn
LY 3-4956

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SPRING FASHIONS
COATS—SUITS
DRESSES
Gordon's
183 Pleasant Street Malden

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Quincy, 1233 Hancock St. Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Waltham, 453 Moody St.

"Star" Get-Acquainted Special
2pc. Parlor Set Re-upholstered
Including material and labor $49.50
Chairs $19.00 up
STAR UPHOLSTERING CO.
278 Pleasant St. Malden 2201

Dress Up, Heads Up . . .
Build Up Your Morale with a
NEW SPRING OUTFIT
From Joslin's

A CHECKING ACCOUNT
offers advantages other than saving tires and trips. You have a record of expenses and receipts in your checks.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge Everett Malden Stoneham

MEDFORD

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
Our uniform quality will please you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

MELROSE

PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
FURNISHINGS FOR BOYS
Whether your son is 8 or 18 we can fit him out from Hat to Hose.
517 MAIN ST. TEL. MEL. 2613-J

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

PHONE YOUR ORDERS
MEL. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKETS
Phone Orders Friday for Early Saturday Delivery. 510 Main St.

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

"FINE SHOES
WELL FITTED
WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
847 MAIN STREET

MELROSE *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4200-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
"blue coal"—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1086 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1418—0618 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Star Store
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
EASTER FASHIONS
—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Taber's Inc.
254-258 Union Street
Central Market and Grocery
"Where the good things gather"

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
"In the Spring a Woman's Fancy" Blithely Turns to Things to Wear.
DRESSES
SUITS
COATS
SPORTSWEAR
HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR
Style With Quality at Wartime Prices
843 Beacon St., Newton Center Las. 7400

NEWTONVILLE

PAINTS
LUMBER
of All Kinds
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997

JUST Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street Big. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9341

PITTSFIELD

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors 63 Eagle St.

For longer wear buy your
Easter Ensemble
now.
See the many new fashions.
ENGLAND BROS.

LACY COLLARS
to refresh your suit or dress. A lovely new line in tailored or dressy type. High, square and V neck lines.
$1.00 and up.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 2255 631 NORTH STREET

SHALETT CLEANERS and DYERS
'Have Them Cleaned Right'
702 North Street
Tel. 5475

BESSE-CLARKE
The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes—Shirtcraft Shirts—Interwoven Hose
572 North Street Tel. 7261

PITTSFIELD *(Continued)*

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 0761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sale of Better
MEN'S SUITS and COATS
$24.75
Values to $38.50
Remick's

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 REVERE ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm. Sound

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

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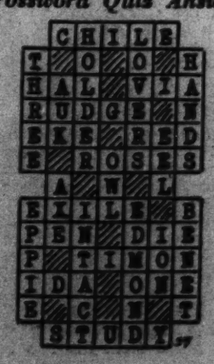
Crossword Quiz Answers



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(Continued from previous page)

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New and Used Cars
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Wide World

A "Little" Bird Told Him

A stroller in New York City's Central Park halts to receive a confidential message.

Daily Quotation

The patient stars
Lean from their lattices, content to wait.
All is illusion till the morning bars
Slip from the levels of the Eastern gate.

FRANCIS BRET HARTE

Did You Ever Wonder

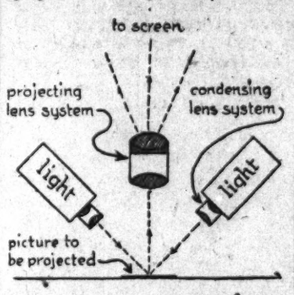
How Motion Picture Film Can Be Made of Opaque Aluminum?

Ordinary motion picture film consists of a photographic print on a transparent strip which is drawn across an aperture located between the source of light and the lens which focuses the picture on the screen.

Such film stock may be highly inflammable (this is not true of cellulose acetate or "safety" film), and is subject to deterioration from various causes.

An entirely new type of film stock has been proposed recently which is claimed to be virtually indestructible, not flammable, and which reduces by one-half the number of feet of film required.

This wonder-working stock (which cannot come into general use at present because it uses a strategic material) is aluminum. The new film, being metallic, is opaque. The pictures, consequently, must be projected by means of reflection—a principle which was familiar in the old-time postcard projector long before motion pictures became popular.



The aluminum film can be printed from ordinary negatives, such as are used in printing celluloid stock, and gives good results both for picture projection and the reproduction of sound tracks.

The permanance of the metallic film is indicated by the fact that experiment strips have been projected more than 1,500 times without showing any signs of wear. Aluminum also stands weather and temperature changes better than does celluloid. The metal does not dry out and shrink, does not tend to crack and grow hard and brittle with age. It is also more resistant to deterioration due to dampness and mold.

The way the aluminum film achieves a saving of 50 per cent of the footage per unit of projection time is by using both sides of the strip. With transparent celluloid, such double duty is obviously impossible, but with opaque metal film, each side is equally and independently capable of bearing the images to be projected.

—W. P. Keasbey

Associated Press

When Dignity Overshadows Impudence

Pals and blue-ribbon winners at the Los Angeles Kennel Club Show are "Doctor," 180-pound St. Bernard owned by screen actress Jean Parker, and "Maudine," 1½-pound Chihuahua owned by Mrs. Alma Rhodes of Pasadena, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

Proud Artist

Robert Henri, the well-known artist, was attending a private showing of new pictures in a New York gallery. He was standing before a fine Sargent, when his attention was attracted by a big brawny individual, who looked like anything but an artist, engaged in admiring the same canvas and murmuring: "They have given me a good place at last."

Henri was immediately interested. "You are in this sort of work?" he inquired.

"Been in it for twenty years," replied the brawny one, "and this is the first time I ever got on the line."

"Ah, indeed?" exclaimed Henri. "And where is your picture?"

The stranger pointed to the Sargent. "Right there," he replied.

"That?" said Henri. "Why, Sargent painted that!"

"Painted it!" sniffed the brawny man. "Yes, I think Sargent was the name of the man that painted it, but it was me who made the frame."

Temporary Aid

A believer in organized charity cites the following as an example of misdirected tenderheartedness:

A very benevolent but absent-minded gentleman, riding in his carriage one hot day, noticed a toad in the dusty road gasping with the heat. In the kindness of his heart he climbed down, tenderly moved the poor toad into the shade of his carriage and then, thoroughly satisfied with his good deed, climbed up again and drove on.—Glasgow Bulletin.

In Lighter Vein

Mostly Selling

An artist confesses he put ten years' work into a picture he has just sold. Nine of them are said to have been devoted to selling it. —Exchange.

Already Planned

"Are you going to marry my sister?" asked little Laura.

"I don't really know yet," replied the man in uniform.

"Well, I do," confessed the helpful cherub, "and it's going to be a military wedding."

A Verse for Today . . .

But I have trusted in thy mercy; my heart shall rejoice in thy salvation.—Ps. 13:5

FACTS FIGURES
THE TERM "FREE LANCE" DATES FROM THE MIDDLE AGES WHEN SOLDIERS SOLD THEIR SERVICES. TODAY, IT'S A POPULAR TERM FOR ARTISTS AND WRITERS WHO HAVE MANY MARKETS.
IT'S A FACT EACH STATION IN THE MOSCOW SUBWAY SYSTEM IS DONE IN A DIFFERENT ARCHITECTURAL STYLE AND WITH DIFFERENT KINDS OF STONE
A GALLON OF MAPLE SYRUP CONTAINS EIGHT POUNDS OF MAPLE SUGAR.
K. PARRIS

Brevities

Grit: The good old days were those when the big question in a household of five was what to do with a 20-pound ham.

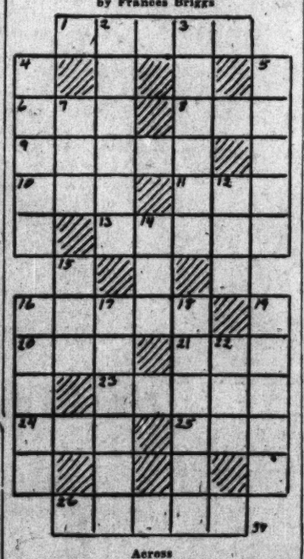
Milwaukee Journal: Washington, keeping inflation within bounds, is somehow remindful of the committee which used to see that Houdini was securely nailed in the dry goods box.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: What ever became of the man of whom it was said that he paid no taxes?

Punch ©: A German newspaper-writer has stated that Herr Hitler's greatest mistake was the attack on Russia. He was thirty-four years of age.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Population of what South American country is almost entirely of European origin?
6—Henry VIII was sometimes called Bluff King —— ——.
8—By way of.
9—What Dickens character carries pet raven in basket at his back?
10—To piece out.
11—What is color of hair of 9 Across?
13—What flowers grow in bower "by Bendemeer's stream!"?
16—Person expelled from his country by authority is what?
20—What is a small enclosure for animals?
21—What is singular of "dice"?
22—Who is hero of one of Shakespeare's plays?
24—What was first name of wife of William McKinley, former President of U. S.?
25—Unity.
26—In Longfellow's poem, "The Children's Hour," writer is seated in what room?

Down

2—What is name of a canine tooth?
3—In Byron's poem, whose "vows seem sweet in every whisper'd word?"
4—In hockey, one who performs the hat trick scores how many goals?
5—Amanous bipeds have no what?
7—What is a sea bird of colder parts of Northern Hemisphere?
12—Snakelike fish.
14—What creature stood at door of Mother Goose's house?
15—Cutting tool.
18—Who is the little child in Eliot's "Silas Marner"?
17—Left complete.
18—What is first name of hero of "Count of Monte Cristo"?
19—"The Beginning of Wisdom" is by what author?
23—Who was rescued by Apollo after being abandoned by his mother?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— NAZIS MAKE CEMENT FOR FORTIFICATIONS FROM BEETS, ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM GERMANY.

ANOTHER LOAD OF BEETS, HOIMAN- WE'RE BUILDING A FORT
IT'D BE A LOT STRONGER IF THEY'D USE ONIONS
CONCRETE PLANT
THIS ONE THEY MUST HAVE MADE FROM SUGAR BEETS
AIN'T VE DER MASTER RACE THOUGH!
PLUNK
SPROUTINK! - AND ME MIT NOTHING TO EAT FOR TWO DAYS BUT OLD BOOTS
CONCRETE PILL BOX
DO NOT PULL UP THE BEETS UNDER PENALTY OF - YOU KNOW WHAT
I GOT TO GET MY "B" VITAMINS
CEMENT FOR THIS FORT MADE FROM BEETS
L.E. van Pelley

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What's Happening in Willowville?*

BY LE PELLEY

IF YOU RECOGNIZE ME IN THIS DISGUISE THERE'S NO USE MY WEARING IT !!
CORRECT
NOW WHAT'S THIS ALL ABOUT? WHAT'S THE T.D.C.S.S.?
THE TUBBY DUBBS CIVILIAN SECRET SERVICE ... !
OH FOOEY
THERE'S NOTHING IN THIS TOWN THAT NEEDS A SECRET SERVICE
OH NO!?
MY BOY,.. WILLOWVILLE HAS BECOME THE SINK HOLE OF DESPICABLE VILLAINY !
...BUT OTHER THAN THAT THERE'S NOTHING REALLY WRONG... !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Peter Has a Few Suggestions*

BY RODGERS

Evidently ol' Peter and I are expected to lead our "shadow" to the spy who owned that lunch box Peter found.
Which would be fine if we only knew who the spy is —
"You don't suppose it's that Mrs. "What's'ername" who yells at us everytime we go near her house?" Peter asked -
"Or maybe it's the fellow who puts the "No Dogs Allowed" signs on playground fences," he added -
"Or- hey- how about the dog catcher?" he barked hopefully.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Texas in the Spring*

BY THE HAGERS

While I talked with a Texas steer, A frisky little lamb drew near.
She wore a bonnet. It was made Of tiny blooms—a light-blue shade.
"Your cute blue bonnet, lamb," said I, "Is just the color of the sky."
WELCOME TO TEXAS.
"In our bluebonnets we take pride. They are the state flower," she replied.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Food Job

The disturbing likelihood that, unless something dramatically effective is done within coming planting weeks, there will be a deficiency of food to fight the war and win the peace, is reflected in President Roosevelt's appointment of Chester C. Davis to succeed Secretary of Agriculture Wickard as the Nation's War Food Administrator. The appointment of Mr. Davis, a Middle Westerner, a banker, and former director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, may prove to have merit.

But merely to indulge a Presidential penchant for superimposing a new administrator, with only vaguely defined authority, on a wobbly situation will not suffice. The farm problems are clear: Manpower, machinery, fertilizers, animal feeds, and similar supplies must be made available to farmers; and prices must be arranged so that they (a) guarantee returns at incentive levels, (b) encourage only the food crops that are needed.

This sounds simple, but as a matter of fact, fulfillment requires a conversion of American farming almost as drastic and far reaching as that which American industry went through in changing to war production. And there is little so far to indicate the job of farm conversion is really under way.

The Department of Agriculture's 1943 goals are too greatly weighted by the past. Potato and poultry goals are far too low, to be specific, and the generally needed conversion of grain surpluses into concentrated livestock resources is much too limited.

Perhaps these are matters Mr. Davis can correct. Certainly Congress cannot correct them with any of the measures now under prominent debate. The Bankhead-Johnson bill to defer all farm workers—a scheme which Governor Vivian of Colorado has prematurely tried to apply in his State—would not solve the problem of getting farmers off crops expensive in terms of labor and onto crops inexpensive in such terms. It would not take up the underemployment on farms where increased livestock production lags.

And when it comes to a matter of prices, the picture is even darker. Price Administrator Brown, in a sensible letter to Congressional leaders, points out that juggling the levels of parity, such as is contemplated in the Pace bill to include farm labor costs in parity calculations, or the Bankhead bill (of which the Steagall bill is the House counterpart) to exclude farm benefit payments in parity calculations, would have extremely sharp effects on the whole anti-inflation effort.

More to the point, so far as food production itself is concerned, Prof. Theodore W. Schultz of Iowa State College has very usefully brought out that, because parity is geared to peacetime agricultural production of three decades ago, any boost in parity calculations would have negative effect. It would deter the war-conversion job. It would hold in check the very foods most needed; it would expand those having low wartime rating. "It would cause wheat to be hoarded, feed to be stored, livestock to be curtailed, and oil crops to be cut."

Mr. Davis has his work cut out for him. Steps of bold stride are required. The situation is such that the American people have a right to demand that the President facilitate those steps by delegating clearly delineated authority, and that Congress aid, not fetter, such efforts.

Still Rugged Individualists

The American farmer is constantly surprising those who don't know him. Most of the pre-draft volunteers in Army and Navy, it turns out, were farm youths, and the farmer himself has as a rule declined to claim draft exemption as a necessary food producer—though the farm bloc in Congress has favored exemption. We now learn, through a poll by the magazine Fortune, that only 30 per cent of America's farmers belong to any agricultural organization.

That's a little better than industrial workers have done for the labor unions. The Twentieth Century Fund recently showed that at its all-time high, trade-union membership included only 11 million of the 40 million workers in the United States.

These figures being true, do the farm bloc and the labor bloc wield too great an influence in Congress? Possibly the average Congressman will find food for reflection here.

"One-gallus" farmers, it seems, still are hold-outs, and the average wage earner still is a bit shy of the unions. Americans undoubtedly are still rugged individualists.

Photo-Finish?

Germans are now seeing movies of fortifications prepared to fend off a United Nations invasion of the Continent. Such pictures obviously are supposed to be good for German morale. Possibly they are. One wonders how many Germans can see them without being reminded of other pictures shown a long time ago by boastful Nazis. These films were designed to impress helpless peoples with what Nazis had done to Poland and might do to anyone else opposing them. The new pictures indicate the present need of Germans to think more about what victimized peoples might do to them. In any event, if there is debate about war-guilt this time, these pictures, with chronological annotations, should offer decisive evidence.

The Unquenchable Flame

The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I dreamed that Greece might still be free.

The freedom of Greece is more than a dream today. It is a certainty. A grateful world notes the conditions in which the Greeks have just observed their 122nd anniversary of independence—their Fourth of July—and vows that the dream of which Byron wrote shall be transmuted into substance.

No longer do men dwell on the glory that was Greece, no longer intone its "departed worth." The shadow of the Swastika may rest on the Acropolis, as the shadow of dim ages rested so long on the Greek tradition; still out of their past the Greeks have kindled a light for these times.

A few days ago King George of Greece arrived in Cairo to be nearer to occupied Greece, to be readier to help in its hour of liberation. His presence in the Egyptian capital was a token of the faith the Greeks have in the United Nations cause. It was also a reminder of how much Greece has contributed to the success of that cause. The guerrillas harrying German communications have even helped to bring the battle for Africa to its present favorable stage. But we must never forget that the Greeks, by their amazing resistance to the Axis attack upon them, bought valuable time for the cause of liberty when time was one of the biggest factors on which the free world could count.

Men not only dream of Greek freedom today; they work for it, and fight for it. Not to relight the flame but to uncover it.

Away From Personal Rule

Sharply salutary is the emphatic action of Congress in abrogating the executive order limiting salaries to $25,000. Even those who believe that no American should get more than that in wartime must recognize that the order setting a ceiling was an unwarranted and dangerous step toward government by decree.

The President issued his order under a strained interpretation of the Anti-Inflation Act. By it he made into law a policy which he had twice urged upon Congress and which it had twice rejected. In his defense it has been urged that since he was authorized to stabilize wages it was only fair to give salaries the same treatment. But actually the treatment was different. The limit set on salaries meant a tremendous reduction in many cases, while wages were either frozen or "stabilized" upward. Congress has now laid down a uniform rule specifically denying the President power to reduce wages or salaries for any particular work below the level paid from Jan. 1, 1942, to Sept. 15, 1942.

This action, climaxed by a 74-to-3 vote in the Senate, is being described as a "spanking for the President." Undoubtedly Congress did feel that Mr. Roosevelt had purposely contravened its intent, and those who dislike the President are pleased to see him rebuked. But the unbiased citizen will welcome the action not for its personal or partisan aspects, but for its constitutional meaning. Policy-making in such matters is a proper function of Congress and the reassertion of its authority in this case places a healthy check on the growth of personal rule.

The Russians, says the Lady Next Door, may be stubborn, but did anyone ever try to persuade a husband that a soya bean steak is just as nourishing as the T-bone he has been used to?

As to Cairo, it's Ky-ro in Egypt, says the St. Louis Star-Times, but Kay-ro in Illinois. Naturally. That's where they make the syrup, isn't it?

Of course, if anyone doesn't like the rationing system, there's the Gandhi method of protest.

The Bookshelf

Yanks in the Pacific

During recent years newspaper sports writers have been increasingly transferring their colorful phraseology to other phases of literary effort. One of the earliest and most notable instances was the late Ring Lardner. History has repeated itself in the case of his son John, who now presents a lively account of wartime "Yanks in the Pacific" (to quote his own subtitle) in SOUTHWEST PASSAGE (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.).

Mr. Lardner accompanied one of the first Australia-bound convoys. He got on the wrong ship initially and from then on there was a chronicle of mishaps—a machine gun that didn't work, a false alarm of battle stations, a gun-range called that wasn't on the gun. The important thing is that all these "firsts" were soon remedied, although the tale was to extend down into the southwest Pacific and include such serious shocks as the discovery that not every American fighting plane was able to do more than any enemy fighting plane.

By and large, the Lardner story is one of Yankee adaptation in a pattern closely resembling that of their swashbuckling, pugnacious, hospitable, almost incomprehensibly slangy Australian hosts. Mr. Lardner sticks fairly close to the story of his own travels and observations but he draws enough conclusions to satisfy his readers' need for explanation.

Some may find his style a little too reminiscent of the sports department. He is flippant almost all the time, and there are moments when seriousness might be in order. But the author is at least consistently himself, and not only his style but his factual background suits Australia better than it might places less sports-minded.

Things seem to have been none too encouraging at the outset but as time went on Mr. Lardner and his companions "began to realize that Australia, for all the thinness of her resources at that early time and the honest pleas of her government for more help, was in a fair way to becoming a tough nut to crack." In the words of one of the guides, "soon this matter of invasion of Australia will be the Jap's worry, not ours."

A vivid picture of the Australian "digger" emerges. Here is a man who "does not call generals by their first names, but he likes to make it clear that he might, if so disposed." In his private life each Australian is his own government, to a large extent. "The Digger is a tough character. He is kindly, hospitable, and gay, but tough. Army life does not destroy his individuality, to put it mildly."

G. R.

Helping Him to Help Himself

By Robert H. Gault

Editor of the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology

A sense of happiness and well-being is one of the first interests of representative government. When it flies out of the window, jangling and strife enter. Then another first interest, public order, can't thrive.

It is altogether necessary, under such a government, that men and women realize their potential greatness. That is difficult when they are depressed in a sea of unhappiness.

Government lays itself out to clear the way for them. All it wants to know is: What must be done for this person or that that he cannot do privately?

Take Max, for instance: He wasn't even a citizen when the story begins. He had his first papers only. He is a Jew. That isn't in the record. No official ever inquired what is his race, religion, or social status. Is he orthodox or liberal? That's his own business.

Max came from Germany several years ago, a refugee. He settled in Chicago. He had been a masseur. No license could be had here because he was unable to furnish official proof that he had been trained for his occupation.

Paperhanging offered a way out. After two years he had to quit work. His wife earned a meager living till they both went to the Southwest. Their money was gone after a few months. Back to Chicago they came to make the best of it.

There was nothing to be gained by applying again for a masseur's license. But the State authorities offered to have the man trained for hairdressing, since he had expressed an interest in such work. So the Government paid his tuition in a first-rate school. Max did his part. He was graduated—and what then?

Today he is following his new calling, hairdressing, in a large establishment. He earns good wages. He and his wife have become full-fledged, loyal and grateful citizens. They have fitted up a little laboratory in which they are continuously experimenting with a view to finding improved hairdressing practices.

General education from the beginning has been a function of government. Max is one of thousands of cases in which that function has been enlarged to fit the peculiar needs of a single individual who was up against an impassable wall. It is impossible to estimate the sum of happiness and good will that have arisen from such governmental acts as this.

1½ Gallons a Week

"Mother, may I go
pleasure driving?"

"Yes, my dear, you may.
Go as far as you wish
throughout the East—
on less than a
quart a day."

"Mother! How liberal!
But is it fair
for the West to have
more than we?"

"That's a sixty-four-
dollar question, my dear,
for Harold
and Prentiss B."

STILLMAN DAVIS

Forced Retreat

Refrigerated Locker Plants and Black Markets

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Out here in Iowa where practically every community has its refrigerated locker plant, readers of The Christian Science Monitor must have been surprised at the Associated Press article charging hoarding and black market operations by these plants. It certainly does a rank injustice to at least 99 out of every 100 locker plants in the country.

This article opens with a statement by John A. Kotal, secretary of the National Retail Meat Dealers Association thus: "Millions of tons of meat are hoarded in refrigerated country food lockers."

The article says there are more than 4,000 locker plants containing between 200 and 500 vaults each. There cannot be more than 1,500,000 lockers with food stored in them even if all were rented.

How can "millions of tons" of meat be put in less than 1,500,000 lockers which hold an average of less than 300 pounds of food?

I have been connected with the locker industry in this State for a number of years and own a plant myself which I think is typical of most "country food lockers," as Mr. Kotal calls them. In January of this year for example, we took in 15 per cent less meat than during January, 1942.

Most of our customers are farmers and it is hard to get very panicky about a meat shortage with a barn-lot running full of it. When the locker gets low on pork, for example, the farmer butchers a hog, and often as not he lets the neighbor have half. Next time the neighbor furnished the hog. Beef is divided up in much the same way.

The result is, most of our farmers have less meat on hand now than before they used a locker. With the locker plant equipped to chill out and process his meat at any time of the year he has found there is no need to "load up," and that it is better to butcher as needed and have a better variety of foods in his locker.

But will meat spoil in the locker plant if the current goes off as Mr. Kotal says? If so how can we ship frozen meat to our allies in non-refrigerated ships, surrounded only with a thickness of frozen lard?

Locker rooms are heavily insulated and the amount of refrigeration "hold-over" stored in several tons of food stored at 25 to 30 degrees below freezing will hold the locker room safely below the thawing point for several days providing doors are kept closed. We've all had current interruptions, but I don't know of anyone who has lost any food as a result of them.

But the most important statement that needs to be set right, is the "black market" charge contained in this article. It says, "Refrigerated lockers were tied in with black markets by one member of the packing industry (unnamed) who said many not only provide storage space, but slaughter livestock and cut, smoke and chill meat."

This statement implies that it is some sort of a crime to do these things. Actually there are far more meat dealers operating slaughtering and meat-curing facilities than locker plants, and both have, under our American right of free enterprise, the privilege of doing so as long as they comply with sanitary regulations and the present OPA regulations affecting quota or non-quota slaughtering.

Kellogg, Iowa — E. E. JACKSON

"Fearless Is the Word"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would seem that we are receiving a journalistic barrage of "fear" headlines. Every newsstand, morning and evening, screams at the passer-by with "fear" headlines. "Fear Meat Shortage in America"; "Fear Air raids over New York"; "Fear clothing rationing Soon"; "Fear Labor Draft"; "Fear Postwar Chaos"; "Fear Food Famine"; "Fear Absenteeism in War Plants"; "Fear Canned Food Shortage." On all sides it seems to be the idea that we must be kept in a befuddled mental state, apprehensive of impending danger from nowhere in particular.

Must we "muddle through" this war? A fearless outlook with clear, courageous and straightforward statements by honest, intelligent leaders would greatly diminish the mental clouds of dark brooding which hamper any effort toward war or peace. The same problems which plagued us before the war are still with us—self-aggrandizement and short-sighted planning for an increasing world population. Yet we are subjected to daily assaults by fearmongers who don't know or don't care about the mental anguish they cause by a theoretical, hypothetical guess-work analysis of coming events.

Not so long ago, a member of the intelligentsia vouchsafed the opinion that a third war was inevitable. We may need to be roused out of an apathetic attitude; we may need to put forth more effort to accomplish what we have set out to do, but we do not need, perforce, a morning, noon and night campaign of "Fear this, Fear that" slogans to keep us mentally shackled to jungle thinking. FEARLESS is the word!

New York — HOWARD J. BUTLER

"Sons of Italy in America"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your readers may be interested to know of the work that has been accomplished by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Order of Sons of Italy in America, in its war program.

Naturalization conferences have been held in Boston, Taunton, and New York for the purpose of discussing the liberalization of laws in regard to the citizenship of mothers and fathers (regardless of race, class or creed) with sons in the armed forces and whose loyalty is established.

On the home front, too, the Italo-Americans have been eager to show their devotion to America. Local defense committees have been organized to instruct the civilian population in home defense. Many of them have volunteered as air-raid wardens, auxiliary firemen, and other phases of civilian defense. Thousands of garments have been made by the Red Cross committee of the Grand Lodge, and packages are continually being prepared and sent to the boys in the service.

Over $200,000 in defense bonds was pledged by the Order. This action was publicized throughout the United States, and many Lodges followed suit. The Italo-Americans in Massachusetts feel proud of the part that they are playing in the war program for a greater national United States of America.

JOSEPH GORRASI,
Grand Venerable
Grand Lodge of Massachusetts,
Order of Sons of Italy in America.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

"The Big Town" in Wartime

By Norton Webb

NEW YORK

The outstanding note of a wartime New York is the slackening of its sprightly fast pace in favor of a more sober cadence. Almost any New Yorker's face plainly shows this. For though dynamic energy still definitely drives New York, realization of the deep issues involved in the present war and America's vital necessity to win the fight against Axis paganism and aggression are tempering New Yorkers' lives accordingly.

Traditionally America's largest port maintaining closest communications with Europe, New York, though miles from battle areas, provides no soil for isolationism. And it mentally feels the shocks of war acutely. The sufferings and pang of conflict, even if across the sea, often seem very close at hand, particularly when tension mounts because of great air blitzes over Britain or Europe or fierce battling like Stalingrad. Which again confirms that people are, in spite of today's turbulence, drawing closer together in thought and that physical distance is shrinking as a result.

Most immediate evidence of changing hues in the East's great metropolis is in its streets. Wartime restrictions and regulations have cut down New York's usually humming and dense traffic very considerably. But the large majority of New Yorkers seem frankly relieved at this respite from car-glutted street crossings and close-packed rows of parked automobiles blocking thoroughfares. Oppositely, however, you hear no little complaint about busses crowded to the last inch.

Uniforms in New York are now everywhere and specially on Fifth Avenue, which from Forty-second Street upward seems a favorite promenade for men and women in the service. Predominant are naturally the dark blues, khakis, dark olives and beiges of the United States armed forces. Next in order are the Red Cross greys, AWVS grey-blues, RAF horizon-blue, black-blue of British tars and marines, olive-drabs of occasional British officers and garbs of certain other foreign military and naval men including French *matelots*.

New York's massive Grand Central Station presents a vivid continuous 24-hour reminder of America at war. Men of the armed forces ceaselessly arrive and depart. At the eastern end of the the station's high-domed hall its big one-story balcony has been converted into a huge service men's lounge. Big, round blue and silver hemispheric maps of the world hanging against a background of American service and United Nations flags on the lounge's east wall dramatically drive home the global nature of today's conflict.

Not far from here, a few blocks up Lexington Avenue and standing as a symbol of America's fighting spirit, is the Army's enormous new induction and recruiting center. It is housed in the Grand Central Palace, an erstwhile exposition building. Here selectees, enlistment candidates, prospective aviation cadets, and Waacs file in and out the day long to take tests and learn whether Uncle Sam can use them.

On the civilian side Mr. and Mrs. New Yorker are definitely dressing more simply. There is less rush to be in style; more wearing of last year's suit or dress, and consequent ability to invest in war bonds and aid the countless relief agencies to which New York's inhabitants give millions of dollars yearly. New Yorkers in brief are showing realistic appreciation that today's war calls for sacrifices and plainer living.

The most impressive reminder of war is of course New York's nightly dim-out bordering on blackout proportions and which, whatever its inconveniences and implications, brings a restful quietude absolutely unknown in ordinary times. In this, like decreased traffic, New Yorkers are taking to the virtues of less excitable living and more homely habits. During air-raid drill periods the immense metropolis calls out a Civilian Defense army whose size and efficiency are rivalled only by London's—its prototype. The drills are impressive because of the great area of New York and the extent of the teamwork required from white-hatted and belted wardens and others. As sirens shriek and total darkness enshrouds seven and a half million New Yorkers, the city takes on the aspect of a shadowy, pulsating, black giant who has suddenly ceased stirring and pauses in alert stillness. The great skyscrapers fade into vague monumental masses against the sky and with few exceptions only the intermittent sound of the wardens' whistles or familiar, "Lights out!" warning breaks the absolute calm.

New York is taking today's global war very much in its stride.

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